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More Ties Are Due for E. Germany

Major Nations To Open Talks

PARIS, Dec. 22 (Reuters).—Major Western European nations made the first move today toward setting up diplomatic relations with East Germany.

France, Italy, Belgium, Britain, Denmark and Norway announced they had asked East Germany to open talks on establishing normal diplomatic relations. Sources in some European capitals forecast a successful end to the talks early in the new year.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries have been given the green light to negotiate with East Germany on establishing bilateral relations now that the "good neighbor" treaty between West Germany and East Germany has been signed.

The treaty, acknowledging the existence of two separate German states, was signed in East Berlin yesterday. In Bonn, the West German government today set in motion the process of ratifying the pact, and ratification is expected next April or May.

East Germany Acts

In East Berlin, the East German Council of Ministers today approved the treaty which still must be submitted to the Volkskammer (parliament). Approval is expected to be a formality, the official East German news agency ADN said.

In Washington, the State Department said today it will "in due course" discuss with East Germany the possibility of establishing diplomatic relations, the Associated Press reported.

"We intend to proceed at a thoughtful pace," Press Officer Charles W. Bray said.

The NATO nations are expected to appoint ambassadors in East Berlin only after the treaty has been ratified by the Bonn parliament and only after West Germany has posted a permanent representative in East Berlin.

In Paris today, French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann made it clear to his East German counterpart proposing the opening of conversations with a view to establishing diplomatic relations.

In East Berlin, East German Foreign Minister Otto Winzer replied to Mr. Schumann, declaring his country's readiness to open talks with France on establishing diplomatic relations, ADN reported.

In Rome, informed sources said contacts had already started with East Germany. Italy expects to establish diplomatic relations with East Berlin within a few weeks.

Norway, Holland, Belgium and Denmark today asked East Germany to open talks with the aim of establishing normal diplomatic relations.

In London, an official spokesman said Britain had sent East Germany a telegram saying it is ready to open talks on diplomatic relations. Britain hopes the talks will lead to the posting of a British ambassador in East Berlin next summer.

A number of neutral Western nations, like Austria, Sweden, Finland and Switzerland, had either agreed in principle or actually completed the establishment of relations with East Germany before the conclusion of the treaty with West Germany.

Outside Europe, Australia, under the new Labor government, of Gough Whitlam, established diplomatic relations with East Germany as from today.

ADN reported tonight that the Canadian Embassy in Warsaw had informed the East German government of Canada's readiness to open talks on ways and means of establishing diplomatic relations.

Yemen, Tanzania and Indonesia established relations yesterday.

Britain, France and the United States—the three Western allies which with the Soviet Union still have rights and responsibilities for the whole of Germany derived from the last war—are in a particularly sensitive position.

They still regard Berlin as one city under four-power control and therefore do not recognize East Berlin as the capital of East Germany. But four-power rights will not be affected when Western ambassadors are posted to East Berlin.

Ties to Peking

SYDNEY, Australia, Dec. 22 (AP).—Australia and New Zealand announced today the establishment of diplomatic relations with Communist China.

Both stated that the establishment of ties with Peking canceled their relations with the Nationalist Chinese government on Taiwan.

It was reported that the personnel of the Nationalist embassies in both countries had been given a Jan. 25 deadline to leave.



Cuban leader Fidel Castro speaking at joint session of Supreme Soviet in Moscow.

At Soviet Anniversary Fete

Castro, Mrs. Binh Denounce U.S.

From Wire Dispatches

MOSCOW, Dec. 22.—Communist leaders from around the world speaking today at the Soviet Union's 50th anniversary celebrations, condemned the United States for the increased bombing of North Vietnam and called for an end to the war.

Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba made the sharpest attack. He said President Nixon was trying to delay defeat in Vietnam by "thoughtless destruction and diplomatic perfidy."

Another speaker, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania,

said his country "firmly condemns the renewal of the bombardment against Vietnam by the United States."

And Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, the chief Viet Cong delegate to the Paris peace talks, demanded that the United States sign the Oct. 20 draft agreement with North Vietnam to end the war. She said that the United States was seeking to revise major points in the tentative cease-fire agreement.

Attacks Denounced

She also termed the expanded U.S. bombing "dangerous acts by the Nixon administration, escalating the war" and said hundreds had been killed and thousands wounded.

"Peace in Vietnam could have already been restored," she said. "But because of the perfidious attitude of the United States, the peace agreement has not been signed so far. The aggressive war of the United States in Vietnam goes on and becomes ever more cruel."

The speeches followed that of the Soviet party leader, Leonid Brezhnev, yesterday, when he accused the United States of barbarism and said that further U.S.-Soviet détente depended to a large extent on a Vietnam settlement.

In a 15-minute speech, Premier Castro said North Vietnam "will win with the firm and decisive support of all of us," and won total applause from the 6,000 Soviet and foreign Communists in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses.

Mr. Castro said Cuba had refused "the most mighty imperialism in the history of the world not only through the resolution and selflessness of its people but also as a result of unprecedented solidarity with the Soviet people."

"Without the existence of the Soviet Union, American imperialism would have a free hand for fulfillment of the bloody role of the genocide which it takes upon itself," he added.

Criticism of China

The Hungarian party chief, János Kadar, was one of the few speakers to criticize China, the Soviet Union's rival in the Communist bloc.

"It is the indisputable truth of this age that one cannot say 'yes' to socialism and 'no' to the Soviet Union at the same time," Mr. Kadar said. "Therefore, the anti-Soviet, disruptive activities of the Maoist leadership are doomed to failure."

Gus Hall, head of the U.S. Communist party, who said that "the criminal bombardment of Vietnam again unites before the whole world the barbaric character of American imperialism."

He also accused the Chinese of a counter-revolutionary course.

He said that by establishing relations "with imperialism states the representatives of China are trying to establish a basis for a new reactionary bloc with the imperialist states aimed primarily at the Soviet Union."

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B-52s Stage 5th Day of Raids; U.S. Puts Plane Losses at 12

Unification Is North's Goal, Giap Says

SAIGON, Dec. 22 (AP).—Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap, North Vietnamese Defense Minister and Politburo member, said last night that the Vietnamese are determined to fight for reunification of the North and South and to "step up the struggle against the United States for national salvation."

Gen. Giap's remarks were carried by Radio Hanoi today. He addressed a rally to mark the 26th anniversary of the national resistance movement against the French and the 28th anniversary of the founding of the North Vietnamese armed forces.

The broadcast said the rally was held in Hanoi, but did not say specifically where. At the time, U.S. planes were carrying out heavy raids against the Hanoi and Haiphong areas.

Gen. Giap's remarks were considered significant since both Washington and Saigon have been demanding that North Vietnam agree in principle to recognize South Vietnam as a separate state. This has been the major stumbling block in the negotiations.



Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap

North Vietnam maintains there is only one Vietnam, and the North and South already should have been reunified by elections, as provided for in the Geneva agreements of 1954 that ended the first Indochina war with the defeat of the French. These elections, Hanoi says, were sabotaged by Saigon with U.S. backing.

Nixon 'Determined' to Bring Peace

U.S. to Keep Bombing North Until Settlement Is Reached

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., Dec. 22 (UPI).—President Nixon is determined to take every possible step to bring peace to Indochina, and will continue the bombing of North Vietnam until a settlement is achieved, the White House said today.

Presidential spokesman Ron Ziegler announced the President's stand as Mr. Nixon conferred with Henry A. Kissinger's top aide, Gen. Alexander Haig, who returned from South Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia and Thailand, where he held talks with government leaders.

Mr. Kissinger, the President's national security adviser, also attended the meeting.

Mr. Ziegler refused to say if there would be a halt in the bombing over the Christmas holidays. He would not comment on reports that Australia and New Zealand had protested to the United States about the bombing of the Hanoi and Haiphong areas. He denied that the attacks on

Hanoi and Haiphong were for "terror purposes." The President's policy was clearly stated in his May 8 address to the American people, Mr. Ziegler said, adding that he knew of no further plans for the President to speak to the nation or to clarify the situation with regard to the negotiations.

Mr. Ziegler said the President did not know for a fact whether an American POW camp in Hanoi had been hit in the air raids.

Asked if Mr. Nixon was optimistic or pessimistic about the prospects for a settlement, Mr. Ziegler said, "The President is determined to take every step he can to move the situation to a point where a negotiated settlement can be reached...to bring the war to an end rapidly."

"The bombing and mining (of North Vietnamese harbors) will continue until a satisfactory peace agreement is reached," he said.

The next step toward peace must come from North Vietnam, following the impasse at the Paris talks, Mr. Ziegler said.

If Hanoi decided to resume the talks, Mr. Ziegler said.

Hanoi Hospital Reported Destroyed in Bombings

SAIGON, Dec. 22.—American bombers battered Hanoi and Haiphong for the fifth successive day today, causing heavy damage, setting off a wave of international protests and increasing American losses.

The U.S. command reported the loss of the seventh and eighth B-52 bombers and the third and fourth F-4 Phantom II fighters yesterday. American officials list a total of 43 American airmen missing since Monday, when heavy bombing of the North was begun again.

Radio Hanoi said that North Vietnamese forces shot down three more B-52s and one F-4 Phantom II fighter-bomber yesterday. It said that another fighter-bomber was brought down at Haiphong. "The radio said several airmen were captured," Hanoi claims that a total of 24 American aircraft, including 15 B-52s, has been shot down since Monday night.

Meanwhile, in Stockholm, the Swedish Foreign Ministry said today that Björn Mal, one of Hanoi's leading physicians, with 1,000 beds, was completely destroyed by bombs this morning.

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Poll Shows 67% in U.S. Back Nixon

SWANSMORE, Pa., Dec. 22 (UPI).—Approximately 67 percent of American people support President Nixon's position that he will agree to a signed peace in Indochina only when he is assured that it will work, the polling firm of Sindlinger Co. said yesterday.

The results of the poll taken Tuesday and Wednesday were: 67 percent agreed with the President; 27.1 percent disagreed; 4 percent said they were confused or attached conditions to their response and 13 percent had no opinion.

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Peron Back in Madrid, Return To Argentina Held 'Probable'

MADRID, Dec. 22 (AP).—Former Argentine President Juan D. Peron returned to Madrid today after 28 days of political probing in his homeland. He declined to say if he would go back to Buenos Aires to help his supporters in the March elections.

"My tactic in the future will be that of manager of Justicialism (Peronism), while the supporters carry out the rest," Mr. Peron told newsmen at Madrid airport.

He described the possibility of his returning to Argentina as "very probable" but said he had no firm date in mind yet. "At present I feel much better in Spain than in Argentina," Mr. Peron said.

The 77-year-old general, who has lived in exile in Spain since 1955 after being ousted by a military coup in 1955, appeared relaxed. He was smiling as he stepped off the Iberia DC-6 jet he boarded yesterday in Lima. En route from Buenos Aires he made stops in Paraguay and Peru.

Mr. Peron's plane arrived nearly four hours late because fog closed the Madrid airport. The plane was forced to land at Seville, in southern Spain, and wait until conditions in the Spanish capital permitted landing there.

Mr. Peron was accompanied by his wife, Isabel, and his secretary, Jose Lopez Rega.

Mr. Peron's trip, described by much of the Spanish press as a failure, was described by him as "the more step toward pacification of the Argentine people."

But he said it was too early yet to strike a final balance.

He did not go into his reasons for refusing the presidential candidacy of the Justicialist party, but he denied he had named his aide, Hector J. Campora, for the nomination.

"I am not a dictator, and I don't decide everything by myself," he said.

"It was the Congress of Justicialism, which represents about eight million people, that picked him."



Former Argentine President Juan Peron and his wife, Isabel, arriving at the Madrid airport Friday from Lima.

حزب التلال

For Heavily Defended Area

B-52 Losses in Raids Held Normal

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP).—U.S. B-52 bombers and other warplanes are the targets of more than 850 missile launches and anti-aircraft guns as the aircraft raid the Ha Noi-Haiphong area.

These figures, obtained from Pentagon sources, show why that region is called "the most heavily defended" area "in the history of warfare."

"We knew it was going to be rough, and it has been," said a senior U.S. officer.

The loss rate for the eight-jet

heavy bombers has worked out to about two planes for each 100 sorties. A sortie is a flight by a single plane.

"The loss rates are not out of line with expectations," said one official, who indicated that the Air Force had calculated the probable cost before President Nixon ordered the new and massive bombing operation.

Records show that the loss rate for B-52s over North Vietnam is not far off from the Air Force experience in World War II when,

on the average, one plane was lost for each 61 sorties.

American plane casualties were much more severe in some major U.S. air raids on Germany during World War II.

Schweinfurt Raid

For example, 60 out of 231 bombers fell in a raid against Schweinfurt in the fall of 1943, a ratio of more than one out of five.

During the first U.S. air raid against Berlin in March, 1944, 69 bombers were knocked down out of an attacking force of 730 planes, almost one in 10.

In Korea, where American planes faced thin air defenses, the Air Force loss rate averaged one plane in 358 sorties.

A senior officer suggested that the North Vietnamese defenders have an advantage because the strikes are aimed at a limited number of military targets—a raid program which he said could be anticipated from the pattern of past U.S. strikes in the Vietnam war.

Experts noted that the SAM-2, a surface-to-air missile which is one of North Vietnam's principal air-defense weapons, was designed by the Russians originally to defend the Soviet Union specifically against the B-52, which was the main U.S. strategic threat to Russia before long-range missiles.

156 Launchers

Intelligence reports say that the Haiphong area has 25 battalions of SAM-2s—or a total of 156 missile launchers. In the first three days of the new raids, the Pentagon has said, these launchers sent up about 300 SAMs against American warplanes.

In addition, there are more than 380 anti-aircraft guns, most of them radar-controlled, around Ha Noi and nearly 340 shielding the Haiphong area, according to intelligence information.

The B-52s are equipped with electronic "black boxes" designed to counter and confuse radar-guided missiles and guns.

The bombers are supported also by electronic-warfare planes, which have the mission of disrupting enemy radar and by jets which attack missile batteries.

But Air Force officers say that it is unrealistic to expect that electronic devices to provide 100-percent invulnerability against enemy anti-aircraft fire.

As far as American intelligence can determine, the North Vietnamese are using standard surface-to-air missiles and radar, as they have throughout the years of the air war. Experts say they are not aware of any enemy use of improved weapons.

The North Vietnamese are firing anti-aircraft missiles in salvoes, which increases the burden on U.S. electronic countermeasure devices and increases the threat to the B-52s, which are much less maneuverable than smaller fighter-bombers.

"Error" Goal Denied

While denying that any "terror bombing" campaign is under way, officials hinted that the concentration of B-52s in the Ha Noi area is for psychological-warfare reasons as well as for the damage their 30-ton loads can inflict on military targets.

These officials are aware that interrogations of North Vietnamese soldiers captured in South Vietnam reflected widespread fear of B-52s and the damage they could inflict.

For much of the war, B-52s have concentrated on bombing North Vietnamese troop concentrations and positions in South Vietnam.

(Continued from Page 1)

of its merchant ships was damaged and its crewmen "gravely endangered" during American air strikes at Ha Noi and Haiphong Wednesday. It said this was an act of provocation and it lodged a strong protest.

Earlier Communist broadcasts said the Cuban and Egyptian Embassies in Ha Noi were damaged and a Russian ship was damaged in Haiphong harbor. The ranking Cuban diplomat in Ha Noi was reported to have expressed "utter indignation."

The North Vietnamese government issued a statement over Radio Hanoi appealing to the government and people of the Soviet Union and China and to the American people to check "the criminal hand of the Nixon administration, to demand that it end the war of aggression in Vietnam, and sign immediately the agreement it has reached with the Democratic Republic of Vietnam on Oct. 20."

It said the U.S. government is carrying out "an extremely serious war escalation" against North Vietnam, citing the stepped up air and naval attacks that began Monday. It said the attacks included use of "almost all the U.S. B-52 strategic aircraft in Southeast Asia."

"Hysterical" Act

The attacks, the statement said, have destroyed densely populated areas in Ha Noi and Haiphong and in other North Vietnamese provinces.

"The Nixon administration's

hysterical act of war has crudely encroached on the sovereignty and security" of North Vietnam, it went on, "and made our people extremely indignant. It has defied human conscience and aroused a strong wave of protest in the world and right in the United States."

Meanwhile, North Vietnam showed off eight more U.S. pilots and air crewmen, six of them from B-52 bombers, who it said were captured during the current American bombing campaign.

The eight appeared with their eyes, faces and arms bandaged, at a press conference yesterday in Hanoi, the Vietnam News Agency said. The others were so seriously wounded they could not appear, it added.

The pilots were quoted as asking that their families be told that they had been well treated since their capture. Newsmen at the press conference were shown parts of B-52 bombers.

It was the second group of captured fliers North Vietnam has identified since Monday. Six other fliers, all B-52 crewmen, were displayed Tuesday.

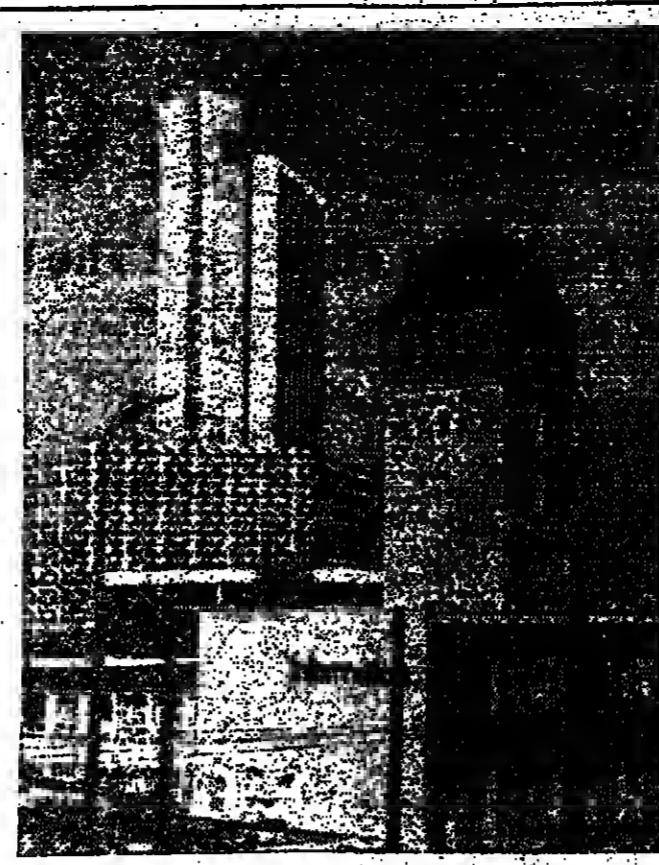
British Freighter

Damaged in Haiphong

LONDON, Dec. 22 (AP).—The captain of a small British freighter reported to the Foreign Office from Haiphong today that his ship had been damaged by American bombers earlier this week.

A Foreign Office spokesman said he had no word of any casualties aboard the 5,970-ton Kim Sang.

The vessel, according to the spokesman, has been at anchor in Haiphong since the United States missed North Vietnam's ren approaches last May.



GERMAN TOWERS—Two examples of architecture in German state of Saxony; one modern and one not so modern. The "red tower" (center), named because of red bricks at its top, dates from 18th century. Tower's lower part is even older, dating from 12th century. Now, after being completely restored, it is surrounded by 20th-century concepts, notably the very modern hotel-office building in the rear.

In Strikes on Hanoi

India, Egypt, Cuba Protest Bomb Damage to Embassies

PARIS, Dec. 22 (REUTERS).—The heavy U.S. bombing raids on Hanoi continued today to produce an adverse diplomatic fallout, with India announcing that its embassy had been damaged by American ordnance in strikes against North Vietnam's capital yesterday.

The ranking Cuban diplomat in Hanoi expressed "utter indignation" at damage to his nation's embassy by a bomb which reportedly killed a neighbor. In Cairo, the ranking American diplomat expressed regret at bombing damage to the Egyptian Embassy in the North Vietnamese city. Besides damaging the three embassies, yesterday's raids reportedly damaged some foreign flag ships.

India's deputy foreign minister, Suresh Patel Singh, today announced to Parliament in New Delhi that, for the second time in two and a half months, that nation's mission in Hanoi had been damaged by U.S. bombs.

"We cannot but raise our voice in protest at such indiscriminate bombings, particularly of civilian targets," Mr. Singh declared.

But the statement, demanded by the parliamentary opposition, stopped short of a condemnation

of the bombing. An opposition member shouted heatedly, "There has been no condemnation," as Mr. Singh finished reading his report.

The Indian Embassy in Hanoi had been damaged Oct. 11 when a U.S. bomb demolished the French mission, fatally wounding its chief delegate, Pierre Sindel. After the Oct. 11 raid, U.S. officials told the Indian government that the damage was unintentional, and expressed their regret.

Discussing the latest raids, Mr. Singh told Parliament today: "Such ruthless bombing involving civilian life and property on a large scale is a matter of the gravest concern to us. The government of India would like to record its strongest protest at this bombing of our diplomatic premises in Hanoi."

"Words fail to describe the appalling tragedy which is being perpetrated in Vietnam. It appears to us that all the lessons of history, recent and remote, have gone unheeded."

Previous Indian condemnation of the U.S. role in Vietnam—"acts of large-scale war against a tiny country and its heroic people"—have had little effect, Mr. Singh said. "In disregard of the feelings not only of this government, but of all the peace-loving people of the world, more massive bombings are being conducted."

Mr. Singh said that the Indian mission in Hanoi reported that all of its personnel had escaped injury. From Hanoi, a broadcast of the North Vietnamese News Agency indicated that there were no casualties in the Cuban Embassy compound itself. Similarly, no one was injured in the Egyptian mission yesterday.

The Hanoi broadcast said Cuba's chargé d'affaires told newsmen that a bomb had dropped behind the embassy compound "and caused damage to the living room of the living quarters and the study" of his residence. He said the Cuban Embassy, many villas were destroyed, a person was killed and eight others injured, the Cuban was quoted as saying.

Joseph Greene, chief of the U.S. interests section in the Spanish Embassy and, as such, the top American diplomat in Cairo, was summoned to the Egyptian Foreign Ministry today to hear the "Egyptian government's protest and extreme concern for the damage inflicted on the Egyptian Embassy in Hanoi as a result of the indiscriminate aerial bombing of civilian targets."

Under Secretary Ismail Fahmy delivered the protest. Mr. Greene, according to an American aide, expressed his own and his government's regret for the "unfortunate" damage.

A direct hit by a bomb reportedly collapsed the embassy's roof and shattered doors and windows. An Egyptian spokesman yesterday had condemned the air attacks "only one sample of America's anti-peace and anti-justice policies."

In Washington today, State Department spokesman Charles W. Bray 3d declined comment on a question as to whether the United States was concerned at world reaction.

He said that in addition to Mr. Greene's expression of regret to Egypt, the U.S. government has made "an informal oral response" to the Polish government, prior to a formal reply, on Warsaw's complaint that a Polish freighter was damaged in Haiphong harbor with the loss of three seamen's lives. The State Department had already said that if the report were true, the incident was regrettable. He also said he could not confirm that a Communist Chinese vessel had been damaged in Haiphong harbor.

Thousands in Paris

Protest the Bombings

PARIS, Dec. 22 (REUTERS).—Thousands of French leftist demonstrators in central Paris last night against American bombings in Indochina.

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2 Years After Riots, Workers In Gdansk Worry Officials

By James Faxon

GDANSK, (Reuters). Poland, Dec. 22 (REUTERS).—Two years after riots by shipyard workers here forced a change in Polish leadership, many problems remain unresolved and a measure of tension exists just below the surface.

The same workers who walked off their jobs over wage and price issues in 1970 have been conducting work stoppages in the past month over similar disputes.

This time, instead of marching through the city square, where in 1970 they clashed with the police, the workers have confined their protests to the shipyard and dock areas.

There appears little probability of violence, but authorities are taking no chances. In the past, there have been isolated police incidents, according to a former police boss here. Two years ago police reinforcements from Warsaw were needed to quell the violence.

The unions are the ones that brought Edward Giersek to power just two years ago—attempts to introduce wage reforms for workers who suspect they will lose rather than gain through the changes.

Although shipyard workers are earning from 10 to 30 percent more than they were in 1970, according to a party official, they are dissatisfied with the introduction of incentives as a basis for future increases will eventually operate against them.

Just as in 1970, the workers have been unable to find out exactly what these changes mean to them. This is despite attempts by party leaders, union representatives and shipyard officials to inform workers through a new system of "consultations."

These consultations appear to be limited in the early, formative stages to managers and party activists. They reach the rank and file only later at mass meetings or in discussions with specific work crews. Arguments break out when the wage formulations are translated into real terms, or cannot be translated satisfactorily.

Last month, for example, a delegation of 40 dock workers put down their tools and demanded to see the port managers about the introduction of labor-saving devices. The issue was only peripheral to the wage problem but it was part of a pattern and it disturbed authorities.

Furthermore, there are unsubstantiated reports that workers' groups are demanding an amnesty for those jailed in the aftermath of the rioting. Officials have insisted for some time that nobody involved in the riots remains in jail.

However, party officials concede the existence of this continuing hostility and suspicion in the shipyard area. Jan Skrzydka, a Politburo member who serves as Mr. Giersek's chief adviser, alluded to discontent in Warsaw during a speech in parliament on the current five-year plan.

Calling for increased productivity, he said it was essential that costs be reduced, partly through a reduction in Poland's large rate of absenteeism.

"Only through rapid growth in production can we assure an adequately rapid rise in living standards and successful solutions to recurring problems."

The persistence of tension here

and the apparent willingness of workers to continue to test their strength—strikes and labor stoppages are virtually unheard of in the Communist world—trouble officials who feel they have already introduced many economic improvements.

Things are in fact better in many ways, shortages have largely disappeared and working conditions in the yards have been improved. But shipyards have prospered through increased investments and new management techniques.

Poland's new economic development, which is being introduced slowly, depends on the help of foreign technology to plant, maintain and improve existing machinery and equipment.

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By George Gent

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At a subsequent news conference, the Soviet Culture Minister, Vladimir A. Pribludny, said that Mr. Malin was owed royalties, because his country did not subscribe to the international copyright convention. He also described Mr. Solzhenitsyn as "well off" and "not in need of charity."

Mr. Solzhenitsyn later denied this, describing his financial situation as "desperate" and alleging that the Soviet publishers and the writers union had refused him money and housing for the last seven years. The novelist said that he was "deeply touched" by Mr. Malin's offer and that he would be willing to regard it as a loan, with compulsory repayment, but doubted that he would be allowed to accept it.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn's financial status is difficult to unravel. By every available yardstick, he should be a wealthy man. Roger Straus Jr., president and chief executive officer of Pan-Am, said the writer had received a \$450,000 advance for "August 1914," his latest novel, and should receive "at least" \$500,000 more in royalties. His earlier novels have also earned large royalties.

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Tickets Apparently Resold

2 Charter Flights Cut in U.K., 400 Americans Are Stranded

LONDON, Dec. 22 (AP).—Nearly 400 American tourists were stranded in London yesterday with little prospect of getting home for Christmas because of irregularities in their charter flight bookings.

Two flights were canceled, one by British Midland Airways that was to have left London's

Stansted Airport yesterday with 180 passengers, the second by British Overseas Airways Corp. with 190 passengers.

British Civil Aviation Authority officials were trying to puzzle out details of the irregularities, which barred the flight.

Meanwhile, the Americans were dispersed around London trying to arrange other ways of getting home. But with scheduled flights heavily booked, there seemed little possibility of their getting away by Christmas.

British Midland Director Michael Bishop said the first information came from the Civil Aviation Authority, which advised the airline that only two names of actual passengers coincided with those on the booking list made when the charter was arranged by the Friends World College of New York through a London travel agency.

"We could not have anything to do with this flight," Mr. Bishop told newsmen. "It would have been impossible to take the passengers to the U.S. because the American government would have stamped all over us."

Mr. Bishop said that the passengers who were stranded apparently bought their tickets in London, paying \$45 to \$55 each.

A BOAC spokesman said its situation was similar to that of British Midland. He said the line had discovered that the tickets for the flight were being sold at an office in West London but he declined to give further details.

An official of the London Travel Agency World Mark, whose subsidiary, Air Mark, booked the two flights on behalf of Friends World College, said, "We were horrified when we learned of the contravention of the rules. We accepted the booking in good faith and forwarded what we naturally thought a valid list to the airlines and the authority. We did all the documentation for the group and everything was perfectly in order when we made the bookings."

Mr. Bishop indicated that some of the would-be passengers had similar trouble before. They, he said, were "turned off a flight from Oxford by British officials only 24 hours earlier. It is one of the worst cases we have heard of. We wanted to help the Americans who have been caught out but we could do nothing about it."

He said the passengers were dispersed in London and he had no idea how to contact them.

N.J. Congressman Pleads Guilty To Evading Taxes

TRENTON, N.J., Dec. 22 (AP).—U.S. Rep. Cornelius E. Gallagher, once considered a possible vice-presidential candidate, has pleaded guilty to evading \$74,045 in income taxes for the year 1966.

The 51-year-old New Jersey Democrat has also promised to give federal agents over the next five months information "that would be helpful to law enforcement officials."

The information is expected to be about alleged corruption in the Hudson County Democratic machine, many of whose leaders are now behind bars on federal and state charges.

Rep. Gallagher, who lost a primary bid for re-election in June, entered his plea yesterday before U.S. District Court Judge George H. Barlow.

The dapper seven-term congressman told the judge, "My tax returns prepared for the year 1966 did not reflect all of the income I received."

U.S. Attorney Herbert J. Stern told Judge Barlow that in recommending a sentence, the government would take into consideration the information it receives from Rep. Gallagher, but Mr. Stern refused later to elaborate for newsmen on just what the government expects to hear.

Baggage Handlers End Strike at Orly

PARIS, Dec. 22 (Reuters).—Some 60 baggage handlers at Orly Airport tonight voted to resume work tomorrow morning after a lightning strike which forced Air France to cancel several international flights.

The strikers, who stopped work without warning last night, gained part of their claims on wage and working conditions during talks with the management late this afternoon, union officials said.

Cafe in Catalonia Carries Off Spain's \$19-Million Lottery

VICH, Spain, Dec. 22 (UPI).—Customers at the Café Mexico in Vich danced in the streets today on learning that café-owner Jaime Ripoll Miralpeix had carried off the top prize in the Spanish state Christmas lottery.

It was the 30th time in the 200-year history of the lottery that El Gordo ("the fat one") has gone to Barcelona Province. Vich is 40 miles from the Catalan capital.

Although 64-year-old Mr. Ripoll put up the 150,000 pesetas (\$32,399) to buy the winning number, many friends and customers who bought shares in the ticket will also reap the proceeds.

"We Got It"

The total sum netted by the number was nearly 1.2 billion pesetas (\$19 million)—the biggest ever.

Mr. Ripoll remained calm amid all the jubilation going on around him, with locals shouting in Catalan "Ets han locat" ("We got it").

He said they had not used any special system in deciding which number to buy. "A very lucky customer in the bar went with my father to buy the ticket," he said.

Mr. Ripoll, who runs his café with his 64-year-old wife Manuela and their only son, Pedro, 31, has been lucky in the last four years.

"During that time we have won 25 pesetas for every peseta we played," he said, "and two years ago we missed the first prize by a mere 15 figures."

"My father was also in charge of buying that ticket and this year he showed he knew what he was doing."

"I don't know what we'll do with the money—shut the bar perhaps and take up something else—but I don't think so. We'll probably keep doing the same old thing—except that we'll have a little more money in the bank."

"My wife and I will probably go off and do something crazy—

like take a journey somewhere," he said.

"My father and I were the big shareholders but we also sold a lot of 25-peseta (13 cents) shares to friends and customers. We haven't started doing the calculations yet," he said.

The second prize of 400 million pesetas (\$83 million) was shared between the small town of Navia in the northern province of Oviedo and Madrid. The town's share went to Navia, which had 18 series of the number Madrid had one. Winners have not been identified.

Third prize of 160 million pesetas (\$32 million) went mainly to Madrid, where 11 of the sixteen series number were bought. The other towns, all with one series each, were Zaragoza, Matara, Oviedo, Valladolid and Elbar.

Though not all the big winners have been identified, it is believed that no non-Spaniards took large prizes.

Pinkerton's Offers Anti-Hijack Service

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (Reuters).—Pinkerton's, the detective agency, is expanding its guard service to join the battle against hijacking.

A company spokesman said that Pinkerton's detectives will be offered to airlines to search luggage and to monitor electronic surveillance equipment at aircraft loading gates. The spokesman said that "one or two" U.S. airlines already have made use of the new service.

Four of JDL Arrested

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP).—Four members of the Jewish Defense League were arrested yesterday after demonstrating at a reception inside the Soviet Embassy here.



CHICAGO CRASH—Delta Air Lines Convair-580 jetliner on O'Hare International runway Thursday after its tail was clipped off by a North Central Airlines jet that was taking off Wednesday night and then crashed and burned with a loss of nine lives. Federal officials say preliminary investigation shows a blind spot on the radar screen may have contributed to the collision. It was the second fatal airline crash within two weeks in the Chicago area. Forty-five persons died on Dec. 8 when a United Air Lines jet crashed into a residential area while making a landing approach.

Exit Visa Tax Stymies U.S., Soviet Couple

MOSCOW, Dec. 22 (NYT).

—Authorities this week granted an exit visa to the Soviet husband of a young American woman after months of delays but insisted that he pay \$9,780 in taxes as the cost of his higher education before being allowed to go live with his wife and child in the United States.

Mrs. Laurette Malchuk, a 29-year-old native of Seattle, said from Leningrad in a telephone interview that she would have to leave the Soviet Union in the next week without her husband because of lack of funds to pay the heavy taxes. Her permission to reside here is running out and she must return to a graduate teaching post at the University of Washington.

Mrs. Malchuk met her husband, Alexander, a 27-year-old electrical engineer, while taking a Russian language course at Leningrad University in 1967. After several more visits on academic tours, she married Mr. Malchuk at a Catholic church in Riga, Latvia, in June, 1970. Their daughter, Alexandra, was born in Seattle in February, 1971. Mrs. Malchuk said her husband is Jewish but that this had not been an official issue so far.

FCC Bars Bid Of Congressmen For TV Reply

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP).—The Federal Communications Commission yesterday refused to rule that the TV networks must sell or make available time for members of Congress to broadcast their views on important issues as they see fit.

The request for such a declaration judgment was made last June 13 by seven senators and seven House members complaining that ABC, CBS and NBC refused to sell or make time available to reply to President Nixon's views on the Vietnam war.

The commission, in a 5-2 decision, said neither the Communications Act nor the Communications Act mandates special access enforced by the commission for congressional groups.

The FCC majority said Congress "is certainly not without power to amend the Communications Act" in order to create some formal right of congressional access. And since Congress has taken no such action, the commission concluded that "any action urged upon us would not serve the public interest."

The commission said it prefers to continue to rely on the fairness doctrine and the journalistic discretion of broadcasters to insure that the public is adequately informed.

Clements, Named to Pentagon

Nixon Appointee Criticized In '64 Argentine Oil Report

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP).—A group of U.S. oil companies, including one headed by William F. Clements Jr., negotiated contracts with the Argentine government in a "frame of profound immorality and corruption," Argentine legislative investigators said in a 1964 report.

The company headed by Mr. Clements, President Nixon's nominee as deputy secretary of defense, was singled out by the Argentine committee because, it said, there was evidence it had paid illicit commissions.

Mr. Clements, 55, is chairman of the Dallas-based Sedco, Inc., an oil drilling concern formerly called Southeastern Drilling Co. Efforts to reach him for comment on the Argentine report were unsuccessful.

It was reported earlier this week that Mr. Clements and his company are among defendants in a civil suit in federal court in Dallas, accused by an Argentine businessman of hiding profits earned from the 1959-1963 contract with the Argentine government oil monopoly. The contract made Sedco a worldwide "para-

son" and made Mr. Clements a multimillionaire.

Prodded Denounced

In its report dated Oct. 20, 1964, the committee of the Argentine Chamber of Deputies denounced such companies as Sedco, Shell and Sedco along with the government of President Arturo Frondizi—which was ousted two years earlier—largely over the highly political issue of foreign oil contracts.

The investigators said that the contract with Southeastern Drilling was one that they had given special consideration because, they said, there was evidence of illicit commissions, which "in this type of operation normally is hard to nail down."

The report, approved by the chamber on Nov. 17, 1964, recommended prosecution of Mr. Frondizi, his economics minister and Arturo Sabato, the head of the government oil monopoly.

In 1967, after the government had changed again and the nationalist fervor against foreign oil companies had subsided somewhat, a federal judge cleared the three former officials of any wrongdoing.

1,000 Wells Drilled

Southeastern, which Mr. Clements founded in 1947, was awarded the Argentine contract to drill 1,000 wells although, according to records in U.S. Tax Court in a related case, its bid was the second lowest submitted.

Sedco officials say the contract was good for the Argentine government, breaking the tradition in which foreign oil companies produced and sold Argentine oil to the Argentines. Southeastern's contract was said to be the first in which a company drilled the wells, sold the equipment to the government and left.

It was reported this week that Mr. Clements, three associates, Southeastern Drilling of Dallas and two subsidiaries set up to handle the Argentine contract had been named in a civil suit, brought by an Argentine businessman, Antonio A. Diaz. He has accused Mr. Clements and the others of cheating him of \$12 million in commissions, that he says, are due for his help in obtaining the contract.

Court records show Mr. Diaz has been paid \$736,000 as his percentage in an agreement approved by Mr. Clements in Buenos Aires on Feb. 13, 1959.

Mr. Diaz says that Southeastern earned more than \$25 million in net profits on the contract instead of the \$18 million the company has reported several times through its Dallas auditors. Southeastern admits that it destroyed some of its Argentine records in 1964 after it dissolved the two subsidiaries.

After the suit was made public, Mr. Clements said he believed it would have no effect on his chances for Senate confirmation to the Pentagon position.

The White House says President Nixon knew of the suit when he announced that Mr. Clements would be nominated as deputy secretary of defense.

ITT Shifts Key Staff in Washington

Mrs. Beard, Merriam Leaving D.C. Office

By Sanford J. Ungar

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (WP).—The International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. has shuffled the key staff and functions of its large Washington office, which was at the center of a storm over Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst's nomination last spring.

First to go are the two principals in an ITT memorandum—whose authenticity was never conclusively established—that linked the settlement of three Justice Department anti-trust cases against the conglomerate and ITT's contribution to this year's Republican National Convention.

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John N. Irwin 24

Nixon to Name John N. Irwin Envoy to France

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., Dec. 22 (WP).—President Nixon today confirmed that he will nominate John N. Irwin, 33, deputy secretary of state, to be ambassador to France.

When confirmed by the Senate, Mr. Irwin will succeed Arthur H. Wadsworth, who resigned in October to return to private life.

Mr. Irwin became under secretary of state in September 1970 and deputy secretary when the post was created July 1.

Late last month, the President announced that Mr. Irwin would leave the State Department and be succeeded by Kenneth Bush, now deputy secretary of defense.

Mr. Irwin, who will be 36 next week, is a native of Keokuk, Iowa. As ambassador in Paris, he will be the President's official contact with France. Following the President's visit to Paris in February, the two governments agreed that their ambassadors in Paris would confer periodically and exchange messages between Paris and Washington.

In another announcement, the President said that he had accepted the resignation of former Pennsylvania Gov. William W. Scranton as a member of the President's Commission. A member of the commission since it was established in October 1971, Mr. Scranton had told the President he could serve only a year. White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said.

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Terror From the Skies

Asked whether civilian centers would not inevitably be hit during the resumed massive air assault on North Vietnam, a Pentagon spokesman replied: "No. We don't strike civilian targets." He then amended his comment to say: "We do not target civilian targets."

The difference is crucial. The big B-52 bombers that are being used for the first time over the heavily populated Hanoi-Haiphong area are not precision weapons. Normally they operate in flights of three that lay down a pattern of bombs—20 tons to a plane—which scatter over an area more than half a mile wide and more than a mile and a half long.

Even if the "targets" were strictly military, a great deal more than military would inevitably be caught up in such sweeping devastation, especially in a blitz that in the first two days alone is estimated to have dropped 20,000 tons of explosives—the equivalent of the Hiroshima bomb. Imagine what would happen to New York or any other American city if a comparable enemy force were unleashed to attack such targets on the Pentagon's authorized list as railroads, shipyards, command and control facilities, warehouse and trans-shipment areas, communications facilities, vehicle-repair facilities, power plants, railway bridges, railroad rolling stock, truck parks, air bases, air-defense radars and gun and missile sites.

It requires no horror stories from Hanoi Radio to deduce that the destruction and

human suffering must be very extensive indeed. And to what end?

Officials in Washington and Saigon have suggested that the raids are intended to disrupt a Communist offensive. But military men in Saigon say they have seen no indication that the North Vietnamese are preparing for such a strike.

Administration spokesmen have also reported that this brutal assault is intended to convey to North Vietnamese leaders President Nixon's displeasure over Hanoi's intransigence at the Paris peace talks. Only last week, however, a responsible American official in Paris indicated that the impasse centered on President Thieu's insistence, backed by President Nixon, that any agreement specifically recognize Saigon's authority over all of South Vietnam. This amounts to a demand that the Communists acknowledge a defeat they have not suffered on the battlefield.

No matter who is to blame for the breakdown in talks, this massive, indiscriminate use of the United States' overwhelming aerial might to try to impose an American solution to Vietnam's political problems is terrorism on an unprecedented scale, a retreat from diplomacy which this nation would be the first and loudest to condemn if it were practiced by any other major power. In the name of conscience and country, Americans must now speak out for sanity in Washington and peace in Indochina.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The U.S.S.R.'s 50th

It was a wide-ranging speech that Leonid I. Brezhnev delivered Thursday to mark the fiftieth birthday of the formation of the Soviet Union as the world now knows it. Kremlinologists will note that Mr. Brezhnev chose to hold the celebration nine days early, on Stalin's birthday.

For Americans, the most important point Mr. Brezhnev made was his assertion that the future of Soviet-American relations depends "on the issue of ending the war in Vietnam." Mr. Brezhnev and his colleagues have been embarrassed by the breakdown of the Kissinger-Thieu negotiations and the resumption of American bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong. But a new cooling off of Moscow-Washington relations would end Soviet hope of receiving large-scale American investments and technical aid. That interest makes it entirely likely that Mr. Brezhnev was quite sincere in expressing a desire to give "active assistance" to promote a "just peace settlement" in Vietnam.

Mr. Brezhnev was even tougher in his remarks about the Chinese People's Republic than he was toward the United States. He effectively quashed any suspicion that Peking-Moscow relations have improved significantly, and his words suggest that the border of these two powers is one of the most tense boundaries in the world.

The theme of this year's celebration of the fiftieth birthday of the U.S.S.R. has been the notion that in the Soviet Union nationality and minority problems have been settled—in the words Mr. Brezhnev used—"completely, finally and for good." But in contradiction to this flat statement, the secretary general had to admit that "nationalistic prejudices, exaggerated or distorted national feelings, are extremely tenacious and deeply embedded in

the psychology of politically immature people."

Translated from Kremlin jargon, Mr. Brezhnev was recognizing that the Soviet Union is still far from settling nationality and minority problems. The world sees only the tip of the iceberg in Soviet nationality matters; but in this last year alone, word has come of numerous arrests of Ukrainian intellectuals, of major disturbances in the Baltic states, of the emigration of thousands of Soviet Jews and of repressive measures taken against Central Asian intellectuals guilty of what Moscow calls "bourgeois nationalism."

For the moment the economy is probably Mr. Brezhnev's most serious worry. He revealed Thursday that the 1973 grain harvest was only 168 million tons, almost 30 million tons less than the planned target. He complained also of "social sores," such as an unconscious attitude to work, slackness, indiscipline, grubbing and various violations of the norms of the socialist way of life. Beyond these complaints is the elementary fact that 55 years after the Bolshevik revolution and fifty years after the formation of the U.S.S.R., the Soviet people are sure of bread this winter only because their government in the last few months bought \$2 billion worth of grain abroad, most of it from the United States.

Against this background it is not unreasonable to suppose that the Soviet leadership has at least as much to lose from new tension between Moscow and Washington as the United States has. Mr. Brezhnev has every reason to want a swift end to the Vietnam war; and since he is Hanoi's chief supplier he may well be in a strong position to help Mr. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho reach a firm and final agreement.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

U.S. Bombing in Vietnam

Mr. Nixon is acting on the assumption that it was the earlier bombing of the North and mining of Haiphong coupled with the defeat of the Communists' spring and summer invasion, that brought them back to serious negotiations and that it will do so again. He may well be right. He is exercising power in a just cause. That power will be seen and judged nowhere more shrewdly or with a keener appreciation of its implications than in Moscow and Peking. It is to be hoped that in Washington Congress will see that the cause is just. Though Mr. Nixon warns President Thieu not to be obdurate, the responsibility for continuing the war rests squarely on Hanoi.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

... We don't see why Nixon should have any scruples: he's been re-elected, he has peace, he can continue to make war. He has four years left to put an end to it. There's plenty of time until then.

He could set up an agenda for these four years. From January to March: defining "points of detail" which prevent agreement;

the Pope shows concern, the conscience of the world shows indignation. April: agreement on the "points of detail" of the disagreement. May to June: slow advance toward agreement. July, August, September: annual vacation and famine. October and November: thaw. Beginning of December: agreement imminent, the boys will be brought back, the Pope is pleased, the conscience of the world is relieved. Toward the middle of the month: the Christmas catch, let's wait till next year. It isn't a question of a few months any more. And while peace is being negotiated, the war continues, naturally.

—From [the satirical] *Le Canard Enchaîné* (Paris).

To Richard Milhous Nixon, that frustrated, glib and secretive man in the White House, this may make sense as a tactic designed to bring the Communists back to the negotiating table. To everyone else it is an act of insane ferocity. A crude exercise in the politics of terror. A blunder of tragic magnitude. It will serve only to blacken Richard Nixon's name—in the color of dried blood.

—From the Daily Mirror (London).

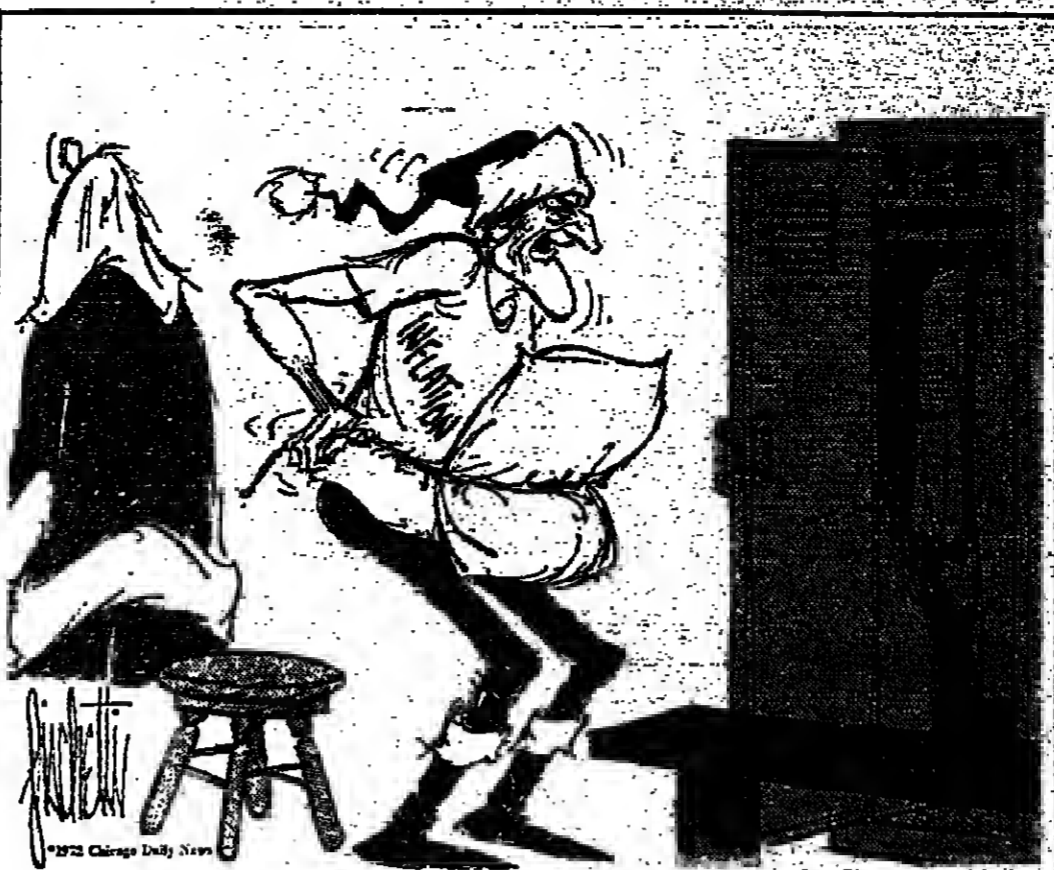
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 23, 1897
NEW YORK—Dispatches from San Francisco and Chicago state that Russia has placed large orders in both those cities for food supplies for her garrison in Vladivostok, and has invited bids for 1,200 tons of groceries. It has also placed orders for several shipments of flour to be delivered at some point in Asia to be designated by Russian agents. From another source it has been reported that the Chinese government has given permission for the Russian fleet to winter in Port Arthur.

Fifty Years Ago

December 23, 1922
WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Commissioner-General of Immigration has ruled that all aliens who left the United States during the war to fight in the armies of the Allies are entitled to return here without being counted in the quotas of the country for which they fought. He holds that the fact they were fighting entitled them to come under the head of temporary absentees, who, as such, did not relinquish their domiciles in the United States. Though the ruling is all inclusive, it will not be continued indefinitely.



'Heh, Heh, Heh—Oops! Gotta Watch That—Ho! Ho! Ho!'

Vietnam Delenda Est

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—When the Lord told Abraham that he was going to destroy Sodom for its sins, as it is said in Genesis Chapter 18, Abraham asked, "Will Thou also destroy the righteous with the wicked?" The Lord agreed that if there were 10 righteous men in Sodom, "then I will spare all the place for their sakes." But there were not 10.

In that episode the Bible gave early expression to an idea fundamental to Western civilization: the worth of the individual. The story teaches also that the individual has an inescapable moral responsibility to his society, for on him may depend the salvation of all.

One of the terrible aspects of the massive American bombing campaign against North Vietnam has been the inhumanity of the response in many quarters. Worst of all has been the failure of a single person in the United States government to break with a policy that many must know history will judge a crime against humanity.

One Purpose

To send B-52s against populous areas such as Haiphong or Hanoi can have only one purpose: terror. It was the response of a man so overwhelmed by his sense of inadequacy and frustration that he had to strike out, punish, destroy.

An English newspaper that has taken a moderate line on the war, the Guardian, asked this week: "Does Mr. Nixon want to go down in history as one of the most murderous and bloodthirsty of American presidents?" But it no longer matters what he wants. The facts assure that he will be so recorded.

The American imagination has evidently ceased to be stirred by the facts of bombing. When people have not lived under bombs, as few Americans have, they perhaps cannot imagine the continuous fear. They may not understand that bombs dropped in cities and villages kill human beings indiscriminately, the innocent with the wicked. They do not see themselves caught even hundreds of yards from the center of a B-52 raid, the concussion crushing their lungs or searing out their insides.

The bombing that most notably evoked the sympathy of Americans was the raid on Hanoi in World War II. How we admired the pluck of the British under those terrible raids. In the nearly six years of World War II, less than 30,000 tons of bombs fell on the British Isles. Last month alone, the month of November, when American bombing was restricted because of peace talks, U.S. planes dropped 100,000 tons on Indochina. The total through the Johnson and Nixon administrations is now over 7 million tons.

Whatever the cause, whatever the rights or wrongs of the parties in Vietnam, the means used by the United States in this war have long since passed the point when they could be justified by the end. Our war has failed the old and essential principle of proportionality, the moral doctrine that, in fighting, we must not do worse than the evil we oppose.

But what is the cause? It is no longer even arguable to

"contain China," or roll back Communism, or make the peasants of Vietnam free. It is only Henry Kissinger says, to make sure the American departure is "honorable." For that we have caused, are causing and presumably will continue to cause the most terrible destruction in the history of man.

Human indifference in the face of cruelty to others is hardly a new phenomenon. Supposedly civilized men and women said nothing while Hitler humiliated, tortured and eventually murdered millions of Jews. Friend made us see that there is an ineradicable violence in us all.

Still, it does seem remarkable

that no one in the United States government has now made himself a witness against what his country is doing. No member of the White House staff, no one in the Pentagon, no Air Force pilot. Not ten, not five, not one. Public men always tell themselves that they do more good than harm, that they are not from the inside, but at some point that self-deception has to stop. They say also that one man cannot make a difference. That may be true, but it may not, and in any case it does not relieve anyone from the responsibility of trying. That is what we learn from the story of Abraham and Sodom.

Letters

Jerusalem Digs

I have the honor to refer to the letter of the honorable Cultural Counselor of the Embassy of Jordan published by the Herald Tribune of Dec. 5, 1973.

The archaeological excavations in Jerusalem are uncovering remains in successive horizons of all the great periods of the city from the times of the Kings (the Iron Age) through the Roman, Byzantine, Ottoman and Turkish periods. Among the most intriguing discoveries are evidence from the days of the First Temple (7th century B.C.) as well as building activity during the Roman and Byzantine eras and surprisingly large public buildings of the Ottoman period.

But as work has progressed it has become increasingly clear that the character of the whole area around the Temple Mount was moulded by the Herodian period, and confirmation has been obtained for the vivid description of that historic site in the words of Josephus Flavius, the historian of the Jewish-Roman wars which ended with the destruction of the Second Temple in 70 C.E.

Systematic archaeological research in Jerusalem began with the pioneering work of an Englishman, Charles Warren, in the late 1860s. Warren was followed by four generations of scholars from many lands: English, French, Italian, American—who continued the tradition of scientific research which he established. The Israel excavations, which benefit from the accumulated experience of their predecessors and the development of the techniques of archaeological inquiry, are in that tradition. Their purpose is to unveil and preserve the past, a past common to all peoples who cherish the Holy Land, not to let it be lost by neglect and destruction.

The underground chambers which appear to cause special concern to the Jordanian Cultural Counselor (Herald Tribune, Dec. 5th) were discovered by another English archaeologist, Mr. Charles Wilson, over a hundred years ago. In a report to the Director-General of Unesco, Professor Raymond Lemaire of the University of Louvain and Secretary-General of the International Council of Monuments and Sites, thus describes the activities around these underground chambers: "The work now in hand consists of emptying the chambers of the masses of earth and rubbish accumulated there."

"The present operations cannot be equated with excavation of the conventional type. What is in fact going on is a freeing of a subterranean monument which is justifiable on the score both of the undoubted cultural interest of the structure and of the improvement in sanitation which it will effect when the work is finished and the polluted waters are replaced by new conduits."

But it would appear that the Jordanian Cultural Counselor is not so interested in the objective facts or in preserving cultural heritage. His criticism of your

editorial only confirms the "carping," "irrelevant political factors" which the editorial rightly berated for "inhibiting scholarly research."

MORDECAI AVIDA,
Permanent Delegate
of Israel to Unesco,
Paris.

An Open Sore

I am heartily shocked at the recent turn of events in Vietnam. The article of Anthony Lewis (Herald Tribune, Dec. 19) on the deepening American cynicism is, unfortunately, all too true.

The gross duping of the Nixon administration, to which the American electronic has been subjected, can no longer be tolerated. Mr. Nixon has once again demonstrated the abject, immoral qualities of his political leadership, and at the same time has reaffirmed the basic inhumanity of his desires for peace. His justification of the resumed bombings is, entirely, specious. How does he possibly hope to pressure concessions on the agreement, and simultaneously, leave "the road to a negotiated peace wide open"? It is those exact concessions for which we have fought this impossible war during the past decade. Also, if Mr. Nixon's desires were truly sincere, why is it, then, that he has deliberately initiated action which would, predictably, force Hanoi to cut off the Paris talks? I believe these very talks to be our widest road to peace.

Mr. Nixon has again proceeded to open up and deepen the scar of American cynicism and distrust. Will this sore ever have a chance to heal?

JULIE HANNAFORD
St. Martin d'Heres, France.

Plea for Hess

Christmas is at hand, and all Christian people are talking about and singing "peace on earth, good will toward men."

But what about the forgotten prisoner, Count Spandau? Rudolf Hess, the only captive still held in this forbidding Berlin fortress?

Hess is an old man now, feeble and sick, he has paid fully and a heavy price for his service to Hitler and he should be released. Why is he still held and heavily guarded as enormous expense? The Allied Powers have repeatedly made efforts to free him, rather feeble efforts, too it seems, as the Russians, who share responsibility for his imprisonment, veto his liberty and release.

There would seem to be a net drawn around poor Rudolf Hess that cannot be broken, and yet, amidst, serious students of the case claim that his trial and the verdict are in blatant denigration of one of the most sacred of all civilized legal principles—nulla poena sine lege—that is, no one may be held guilty of any criminal offense on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a criminal offense at the time when it was committed. In other words, under the law a man cannot be accused of a crime which was not recognized

For Utopians Only

By Mihajlo Mihajlov

DEGRADE—With the failure to build a humane society in the countries of one-party, totalitarianism, more and more often the idea is advanced of self-management by workers as something new and capable of ending the ills of contemporary social development.

The "student movement" in France in 1968 put the idea of self-management at the head of its demands. The Socialist party in Yugoslavia introduced the idea of social self-management in its program, and the Yugoslav Marxists have advanced the idea of self-management as a cornerstone of the development of Socialism.

Self-management is conceived of as a universal ideal, just as the ideal of every humane society is the concept that every man may govern his life himself and not be a slave of any kind of dictatorship or bureaucracy.

However, the notion of self-management implies something else: a system of self-management in economic and political life, the reformation of the function of labor and management and the dying-off of the state.

The source of this ideal can be found in Karl Marx, who wrote that "the commune should not be a parliament, but a working cooperative—both a legislative and an executive." Lenin maintained that in Socialism, everyone will govern in turn and they will soon get used to the fact that no one governs.

Thus, the idea of self-management emerges from the basic premises of Marxism which maintain that social classes based on private ownership of the means of production are the result of the division of labor and that abolition of private ownership will open the door to a "classless society." The "classless society" will lead to the "dying away" of the state; the state being, according to Marx, exclusively the instrument of class rule for the suppression of another class.

And this is precisely the ideal of self-management: the abolition of the state, the power of capitalist classes in the West, and on the other hand, the power of the monopolistic party, the "collective capitalist" in the East.

However, this ideal is completely utopian, and the way to democracy, a "second totalitarianism."

movements, although as a battle slogan it can, especially in the Socialist countries, be of some use.

It is necessary to come forward with criticism of the idea of self-management because, although the negative side of one-party Socialism is well known, the negative problems arising in "self-management" are unfortunately not well known.

The industrial culture in which we live requires specialized leaders whose task in no case can be accomplished by collectives or workers' councils which at best play the role of a controlling body or a legislative production cannot be taken over by self-management. That role will always attract men with innate talent for leadership, or lovers of power for power's sake.

Key Question

Where there exists the necessity for management, the vital question is the mode of election of the manager. When there is an election, either of a manager of a plant or the president of a workers' council or the head of a state, one elects in earnest, not as in totalitarian states; and right away there appear different opinions and groupings of persons having identical ideas, i.e. parties. Since in this self-management of even a small plant there arise groups, parties, leaders, then so much more of the same happens on the level of a state. The basic precondition for a healthy society is the democratic organization of political life, freedom of parties, free election of the president of the parliament, not subject to the system of ownership over the means of production. A legal, democratic system is the only protection against the possibility that the leadership of a plant, of a railway transport or of a state will be seized for a long period of time by a group not observing the vital interests of the social body it governs.

Thus to talk about the "dying away of the state," about a society in which everybody will make decisions, a society of self-management on all levels, means to deceive oneself and others.

Mihajlo Mihajlov, the essayist and social critic, wrote this article for The New York Times special feature service.

JOHN H. CRABB.

Call for Reason
In answer to Melv Kahane's article, "Enough Lamentations," (Herald Tribune, Dec. 19) it seems that the author and I use the word loosely. I am more interested in violence and terror for its own sake than he is in making this a more civilized world to live in. I feel that a rabbi or priest (as in Ireland) should be a spiritual leader of his people and not a political "rebel-rouser." He should teach that violence only breeds more violence and does not create solutions. I am a firm believer in freedom of the press; however there are lots of latent "Kahanes" waiting in the wings for the call to kill for a good cause and his article is an "advertisement" for them to use "creative solutions" for complicated problems. Force has become the universal means and unless you stem the tide with "advertisements" for good common sense and calm reasonableness we will all go under together.

EVA WOMARK.
Eilat, Israel.

Doubts Buckley

I wish to protest William F. Buckley's article, "Viewing Events in Chile" (Herald Tribune, Dec. 12).
Nowhere have I read of such events as Mr. Buckley has described. Then of course I have not had the opportunity of reading the Chilean press. I suggest that almost every point in Mr. Buckley's article is a distortion of the facts. It is revealing that he did not reveal the name of his "observer on the scene" who was either moonstruck or a dunce for the rightist Nationalist party.

TIMOTHY E. NUGENT.
Hamburg.

May Aid Metabolism Cases

U.S.-Swiss Teams Synthesize Part of Parathyroid Hormone

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP).—Identification and synthesis of the biologically active portion of the parathyroid hormone, the precise but elusive regulator of calcium in the bloodstream, has been achieved by American and Swiss scientists.

In disclosing the development, the government's National Heart and Lung Institute suggested yesterday that the achievement opens the way to determining whether the man-made product could be used to treat or improve understanding of certain neuromuscular, bone and kidney diseases associated with parathyroid abnormalities.

The institute said that the development resulted from collaborative research by scientists of the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn., and laboratories of Ciba-Geigy, Ltd., in Basel.

The institute indicated that the research had unusual overtones—

involving tumors of the parathyroid removed during surgery.

Explaining that the secret of the chemical structure of the active principle of the hormone was learned from an analysis of the natural hormone, the institute said:

"Parathyroid hormone is normally present in such small amounts that hormone-secreting tumors obtained at surgery were used as the source of hormone for these studies.

"Yet, so uncommon are these tumors, that two years' time and the cooperation of more than 150 institutions and individual physicians and surgeons in 15 countries were required to obtain the hundreds of frozen tumors needed for an adequate yield of hormone. These glands were collected worldwide by Dr. Claude Arnaud and colleagues at the Mayo Clinic."

The parathyroid glands—four in number—are very tiny organs, each about one-quarter inch long, which either lie very close to or are imbedded in the thyroid gland in the neck. And the hormone makes up only 80 parts per million of each parathyroid gland.

Outlining the potential significance of the achievement, the institute's announcement said:

"The results of these collaborative efforts have revealed significant differences between the chemical structure of human parathyroid hormone and that derived from animal sources.

"They also make possible, for the first time, synthesis of sufficient quantities of the hormone's active component for experimental studies of its role in calcium metabolism and metabolic bone disease, for the development of diagnostic assay procedures, for its measurement in human blood and for clinical investigation of its potential use as a therapeutic agent in human disease."

U.S. to Attempt To Pay Waiting Pension Benefits

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (Reuters).—Millions of dollars are piled up in government coffers just waiting for the right people to come along and claim them, federal auditors have revealed.

Congress will be asked to authorize a search for the 32,000 persons who are entitled to payments of more than \$100 each in unclaimed pension benefits.

The auditors of the General Accounting Office estimate that the cost of locating each individual would be less than \$10 and should be financed out of the money in the civil service retirement fund.

Most of those eligible—some of whom could get several thousand dollars—are former government employees who now are over the age of 62.

The auditors conducted a test to see how many they could find among 100 names, located half of them and now are paying benefits to 20 of them.

New Leaders Of UMW Fire Old Officials

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (UPI).—Insurgent leaders took control of the 300,000-member United Mine Workers of America today and swiftly dismissed a score of officials of the former regime of W. A. Boyle.

In an emotional ceremony this morning before about 300 partisans, based in the coal fields, Arnold R. Miller, 49, was sworn in as the 12th president in the union's tumultuous 82-year history. His term will be for five years.

Mr. Miller, who is partly disabled by pneumoconiosis, or "black lung," took the oath of office with his vice-president and his secretary-treasurer, J. Mike Trovick, and Harry Patrick, both of whom were working coal miners until they began the Miners for Democracy campaign last June to oust Mr. Boyle.

NASA Names Petrone Huntsville Site Head

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP).—Rocco A. Petrone, director of the Apollo program at National Aeronautics and Space Administration headquarters, will become director of the Marshall Space Flight Center at Huntsville, Ala., NASA announced today.

Mr. Petrone will succeed Eberhard F. M. Rees, who will retire Jan. 19. Mr. Rees became director of the center on March 1, 1970, succeeding Werner von Braun, with whom he had worked for about 30 years.

7 Injured in Brawl At Naples City Hall

NAPLES, Dec. 22 (AP).—Three policemen, a city council member and three spectators were injured in a brawl Wednesday at a Naples City Council meeting.

The fight started between Communist and neo-Fascist members of the council in a quarrel over extremist violence in the city. Many of the 300 spectators at the council session joined the melee.

Neo-Fascist Councilman Massimo Abbateangelo was stabbed during the fighting. Five persons were arrested.



WAITING FOR SANTA—Quietly playing in their Liberty Corners, N.J., home and patiently awaiting the big day are the almost 3-year-old Kienast quintuplets. From left: Abigail, Ted, Gordon, Amy and Sarah.

Germans Buying Up Weapons To Beat New Gun Law Dateline

FRANKFURT, Dec. 22 (AP).—Small armories will blossom under Christmas trees here this year as West Germans race to buy up firearms before stringent gun controls go into effect Jan. 1.

Bells are jingling merrily on gun shop cash registers.

"We're 80 percent sold out already," said Reinhold Pleit, owner of a Frankfurt gun shop.

A salesman in another shop said that sales had doubled.

"Business is particularly strong because people won't be able to buy next year. And that's an incentive. You only need to prohibit something, and then the people want to have it," he added.

Handguns have been difficult to purchase for years in West Germany, but small-caliber rifles,

shotguns and blank pistols were sold unrestricted.

Following a wave of terrorist bombings last spring, the West German parliament enacted restrictive laws.

Effective Jan. 1, anyone wishing to purchase a firearm will need a clean police record—two drunken driving charges could disqualify one—a knowledge of firearms and firearms regulations, and a certified need to possess a weapon.

To prevent automatically making criminals out of all West German firearms owners, a sort of general amnesty was built into the law allowing anyone who already has firearms to register them on a more or less "no-questions-asked" basis up to June 30 next year.

Now No. 1 Security Problem

U.S. Campus Police Officials Concerned by Soaring Thefts

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (AP).—Campus police say they have supplanted student militancy as the top security problem at colleges and universities across the country.

"They steal everything, even if it is nailed down," Roberts Doran, detective sergeant at the University of California at Los Angeles, said. "They take bulletin boards off the walls. They take office equipment that is chained or bolted down."

In a recent survey by the Bureau Security Institute, 58 campus police chiefs said that they were more concerned with combating theft than demonstrations and bomb threats.

"Theft is the major problem nationwide and it is rising," Robert T. Vane, editor of the Campus Law Enforcement Journal, said. "There is no question that it is more of a problem than building takeovers and the like."

Folklore Disagrees A sampling of campus police chiefs by the Associated Press indicated disagreement on whether students or outsiders were responsible for the upsurge in stealing and on how much campus drug use contributes to the problem.

Open campuses, coed dormitories and the tendency of students not to lock their dormitory doors were cited as major causes of the theft.

There are no national statistics on the increase in campus thefts. But reports from around the country indicated the extent of the problem:

• Larcenies have increased from 194 in 1969 to 239 so far this year at Tufts University in Medford, Mass.

• Bicycle thefts at Florida State University in Tallahassee went from 261 in 1968 to 307 last year.

• Personal property worth \$103,600 was reported stolen in

German Student Kills Ex-Fiancée in Class

ERLANGEN, Germany, Dec. 22 (UPI).—A jittery college student shot his ex-fiancée and another girl in a classroom, set the building afire and died with them in the flames, police said yesterday.

Thirteen students and staff members of Erlangen University in Bavaria suffered minor injuries in escaping from the fire last night that wrecked the university's sociology building, they said.

Police said Robert Kausler, 27, shot Kriedte Goesswein, 24, his ex-fiancée, and Karin Pflus, 22, another girl in a classroom, set the building afire and died with them in the flames, police said yesterday.

Castro Said to Hint Privately He Seeks Accord With U.S.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (AP-DJ).—Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba is indicating privately that he is ready for a rapprochement with the United States whenever President Nixon is willing to take the first step, according to a report in the Wall Street Journal.

Earlier this year, the premier said relations between Havana and Washington might be possible only after Mr. Nixon left office. The change in his position is reported by a high-ranking Latin American visitor to Cuba.

This man, who spent 10 days with Mr. Castro on official business, reports that the premier now says that his personal feelings about Mr. Nixon would not be an issue in re-establishing relations with the United States.

The apparent reason for the reported change is that Premier Castro wants to be able to buy U.S. agricultural technology to improve the diet of the Cuban people. He probably also wants to modernize the sugar industry, which is in dismal shape.

Mr. Castro has expressed a willingness to try to stop the hijackings of jetliners to Cuba, but publicly he has been saying that such talks should concentrate on that issue alone. The official Cuban press has dropped hints, however, that the hijacking talks might lead to broader negotiations.

Diplomats in Washington are cautious about reports such as that brought back by the Latin American visitor. These diplomats also noted reports yesterday that U.S. bombers had damaged the Cuban Embassy in Hanoi, and they said that this incident would not help U.S.-Cuban relations.

The premier reportedly told his visitor, who did not wish to be identified, that the first overture on improving relations would have to come from Washington.

And he was said to have emphasized that any approach would have to be handled so as not to offend Cuba's sense of dignity as a nation and not to make it seem that Cuba was begging for U.S. assistance.

In essence, Mr. Castro, who came to power in 1959, seems to be advocating a pragmatic relationship with the United States. He wants certain things from Washington; in return, he is willing to drop certain issues.

Besides being willing to forget his personal animosity toward Mr. Nixon, Mr. Castro is said to have asserted that it was not of any immediate concern to him whether the U.S. Navy continued to occupy its base at Guantanamo Bay.

This is believed to be the first time he has made any such statement concerning the U.S. base in Cuba. This would indicate that

the premier would delay the question of whether Russia should be allowed to establish bases in Cuba as well.

Mr. Castro also reportedly stated that he considers any relationship he might develop with the United States as a separate issue from diplomatic recognition by Latin American countries.

The premier also reportedly reiterated that he would not reject the Organization of American States, which expelled Cuba in 1962. But he expressed satisfaction with his present relationship with Latin America.

This month, Cuba was recognized by the Caribbean countries of Jamaica, Guyana, Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago. Cuba also has friendly relations with Panama, and Mexico never severed relations.

Mr. Tanaka, who was formally re-elected premier by the national Diet this afternoon, reappointed Masayoshi Ohira as foreign minister. Mr. Ohira has been the chief architect of Japan's new policy of waning among the United States, China and the Soviet Union as a new equilibrium of power emerges in Asia.

Kuchi Aichi, a former foreign minister, was appointed minister of finance. He will be responsible for defending the yen against another revaluation and for pushing a \$46 billion budget through the Diet to begin carrying out Mr. Tanaka's plan for remodeling the Japanese archipelago.

Appoints Rival The premier, who came to office last July, also brought his principal rival in his Liberal Democratic party, Takeo Fukuda, into the cabinet. But Mr. Fukuda,

who was the "crown prince" of former Premier Eisaku Sato's government, was assigned to the relatively minor post of director general of the Administrative Management Agency.

Although many of Mr. Tanaka's political allies had opposed Mr. Fukuda's appointment, the premier overruled them for the sake of party unity.

The ruling party faces a stronger opposition, led by the Japan Socialist party and the Japan Communist party, both of which scored surprising gains in the Dec. 10 general elections.

Other major factional leaders retained in the new cabinet were Takeo Miki, the deputy premier, who was also given the portfolio of the Environment Agency, and Yasuhiro Nakasone, who was reappointed minister of international trade and industry.

Forming a cabinet here is largely an exercise in balancing the factions, or political clans, within the ruling party. Mr. Tanaka kept five posts for his faction, gave two each to followers of Mr. Ohira and Mr. Fukuda and one each to supporters of Mr. Miki and Mr. Nakasone. The others were distributed to minor factions.

The premier, however, tended to name experienced politicians. All but six of the 10 new ministers had served in a cabinet before. Mr. Tanaka, at 54, is the youngest minister, the others being mostly in their late 50s or 60s.

Earth Shocks in Italy PERUGIA, Italy, Dec. 22 (UPI).—Seven new earth tremors today rocked the same general area where a series of earthquakes left 2,000 homeless last month. There were no injuries in today's shocks, which were felt all the way from Cascia to Ternamo and Ascoli Piceno, where last month's quakes were centered.

Two Die in Crash Of F-4 Flying Team LAS VEGAS, Nev., Dec. 22 (AP).—Two members of the Air Force Thunderbird precision flying team were killed yesterday when their F-4 fighter plane crashed about 80 miles north of Las Vegas, the Air Force said.

The plane was on a test mission from Nellis Air Force Base when it went down near Texas Lake, a spokesman said.

The men were identified as Capt. Jerry D.S. Bolt, 30, of Lubbock, Texas, and T. Sgt. Charles E. Lynn, 30, of Mobile, Ala.

Police said Robert Kausler, 27, shot Kriedte Goesswein, 24, his ex-fiancée, and Karin Pflus, 22, another girl in a classroom, set the building afire and died with them in the flames, police said yesterday.

Navy Reassigns Civilian Critical Of Litton's Head

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP).—A navy procurement officer, Gordon Rule, says an admiral has reassigned him and is trying to fire him because of his Senate testimony against a major shipbuilding contract and one of President Nixon's appointments.

Mr. Rule, a civilian, said that Adm. Isaac Kidd, the Navy's materiel chief, came to his home after Tuesday's testimony and tried for more than an hour to get him to sign a retirement statement.

Mr. Rule said Adm. Kidd removed him the next day as director of Navy procurement control but he said he would fight to keep the job.

"He said he'd lost confidence in me because of my testimony," Mr. Rule said. He has been director of Navy procurement control for 10 years.

In testimony before the Joint Economy Subcommittee on Litton Inc. shipbuilding contracts, Mr. Rule said that President Nixon's appointment of the Litton president, Roy Ash, as federal budget director was a mistake.

Mr. Rule said that a ship contract Litton has with the Navy has been so badly managed "it should be terminated for default."

A Pentagon spokesman, Jerry Friedhelm, confirmed that Mr. Rule is to be reassigned and said Adm. Kidd "lost confidence in the judgment of Mr. Rule and requested his retirement."

"I am not aware of any White House involvement in the Kidd action," Mr. Friedhelm said.

8 Death Sentences Commuted in Ghana

ACCRA, Dec. 22 (AP).—Ghana's ruling National Redemption Council has reprieved eight persons sentenced to death for attempting to overthrow the regime in July, an official statement said.

The death sentences were commuted to life imprisonment. A ninth defendant, who was jailed for 25 years, has had his sentence reduced to 20 years, the statement said.

The decision, the statement declared, "is to prove to our enemies how civilized and mature we are."

Dishwasher's Bequest SAN RAFAEL, Calif., Dec. 22 (AP).—A retired dishwasher with a knack for the stock market left an estate worth more than \$500,000 to the state of California, his attorney said. The man, George Joseph Charpentier, who died at 70, two weeks ago, left nothing to his family, with whom he had feuded.

Radioactive Pill Out of Container 4 Hours in N.Y.C.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (AP).—Workers were not able to replace a small radioactive pellet in one of Consolidated Edison Co.'s underground cable networks Wednesday, forcing New York City authorities to evacuate residents from a nearby apartment building and diverting pedestrian and vehicular traffic until the pellet was retrieved four hours later.

The Atomic Energy Commission aided in the recovery of the one-eighth of an inch by three thirty-seconds of an inch pellet.

A spokesman said the pellet, of a radioactive Iridium 192, was not lost but could not be put back into its lead container by workers from a contractor, Certified Testing Laboratories, Inc. The pellet, used in an X-ray device, was put on a can and covered with sand until it could be replaced at the protective container.

After the pellet was in the container, a police bomb team which was waiting at the 33d Street and First Avenue site of the mishap, rushed it to Certified Testing Laboratories for tests.

Joseph Charpentier, president of the firm, said there was no danger to anyone in the area.

THE ART MARKET

Two Dealers-Partners Up to a Certain Point

By Souren Melikian

PARIS (IHT).—Two Paris dealers have joined forces on the premises of the Galerie Orient-Occident, 5 Rue des Saints-Pères, but each has kept his financial independence.

The gallery is now the meeting ground of Far Eastern art, in the hands of Yvonne Moreau-Gobard, and that of the Eastern Mediterranean, managed by Jean-Loup Despras.

Visually, the effect of the mélange of works is remarkable. As the visitor walks into the gallery through a glass door, he sees a 5th-century B.C. Egyptian cedar-wood figure, 110 centimeters high. The eyes are outlined by inlaid copper, now turned green through oxidation. It is the kind of work that appears on the market once in a generation.

A few steps away there are other Egyptian objects, but the eye is also met by an almond vase from Sung China and some gray terra-cotta, also Chinese. The blend is pleasant.

A long, narrow corridor, lined with processional or temple banners from Tibet and Nepal, leads to other rooms. The dull reds and greens so well with the stone and wood sculpture in the corridor.

Austerity

The corridor broadens into a square anteroom, where business is conducted in the midst of Far Eastern pots, and then leads into a large back room where space suddenly seems plentiful. Its whitewashed walls and gray slate flooring are in keeping with the austerity of the works: large early Egyptian carvings in limestone and granite, Buddhist statues, mostly Khmer and Thai, and Hindu fragments.

Jean-Loup Despras was graduated from the Ecole du Louvre, the art history school where museum curators are trained. He belongs to a new generation of French dealers who are characterized by a high degree of expertise and scholarly knowledge in well-defined specialties. He is at ease deciphering the hieroglyphics on his objects.

The Far Eastern objects bear the stamp of Jean-Claude Moreau-Gobard. He is also a graduate of the Ecole du Louvre and studied at the French School of Oriental Languages. He says that he developed his interest in a family-run gallery on the Avenue George-V, which he eventually took over in 1961. His interest is in Southeast Asia seen as an extension of Indian culture and ranges from the Himalayas to Indonesia and Thailand.

An Expert

Like Despras, Moreau-Gobard is one of the experts who appear at the *Tribune* auctions. He retired as a dealer last year and it is his wife, who worked with him for many years, who is actually in charge of the Far Eastern section of the gallery.

When asked why he favored the joint venture, Despras said that he felt that the Far East or even the Mediterranean would blend well. He pointed out a splendid Khmer torso of the 11th century and an Egyptian limestone relief of the Middle Kingdom which were, indeed, in harmony.



Khmer torso from the Galerie Orient-Occident in Paris.

Moreau-Gobard was more outspoken. He said that he had advised his wife to share the enlarged premises with Despras, an old friend, because it is becoming increasingly difficult to find good works in his field and that of Despras. India is now virtually closed to dealers. A bill passed in July by the Indian parliament strictly forbids the selling of antiquities to nonresidents. Even moving a piece of sandstone sculpture from one town to another within India is now illegal for foreigners. Checks are made at airports and border areas.

Looking Harder

China, once the ideal country for archaeological plunder, has now stopped commercial digging. Nothing leaks beyond its borders. According to Moreau-Gobard, even Indonesia is keeping a closer watch on certain things. No carvings, he says, are allowed to be removed from the Borobudur ruins. He says that the other Asian countries will follow suit sooner or later, while approving of the measures, says that they force dealers to look harder for objects of quality.

Another reason for sharing premises, Moreau-Gobard continues, is the reduction of expenses for a vastly improved presentation. Finally, he and Despras agree that their awareness of often selling to the same buyers convinced them that the idea would be well received by collectors.

This association of two galleries presents yet another advantage. Buyers, even dedicated collectors, have less and less time to browse in many shops. The concentration of a great number of high-quality objects within a given space is often necessary to persuade them to go to a gallery. The antique dealers' fair in Paris owes its success precisely to the concentration of many objects of art within a limited space.

Around the European Galleries

Rome

Seymour Rosofsky, Odyssea, 16 Via Ludovico, Rome, until Jan. 10.

Little golden birds, moths, beads and tadpoles flit through Rosofsky's air-conditioned nightmare. Chicago ghettos, Kansas and suburban parking lots, are rendered with little curling strokes and at first sight with some of the lightest touches of a Chagall or Bontemps. But most of these fantasies are a kind of social criticism, which is all the more cutting for its brooding indirectness. The horror of ossified couples aging together in proper gardens, united only in their hatred and bigotry, is pointed up in one oil by their monstrous dog which is rearing up behind them. Dolls, maimed children, pets, wounded or stunted grown-ups fill these gaudy dreams. Mingling everyday decay and family memories, the general symbolism never stoops to explicitness in these uneasy riddles, but points to a hidden moral. The 1972 "Sea Pond" and "Album" are filled with the most haunting imagery, while an older "Kosmos Eclipse" set in a golden garden, is a truly horrifying comment on Americana today.

Salvatore Moe, Assemblages 1949-72, Platelli, 184 Via del Corso, Rome, until Dec. 30.

Moe's art is his grace and his quiet discrimination. He chooses throw-away things for their evocation and form and guides them into unexpected company as a poet might use words. None of the hidden beauty of the useless and the old-stones, buttons, shells, plastic toys, canisters—escapes Moe's eye.

Moe's way is steady but he is always changing. His recent pieces have a new, loose, curiously funky feeling. He is now virtually closed to dealers. A bill passed in July by the Indian parliament strictly forbids the selling of antiquities to nonresidents. Even moving a piece of sandstone sculpture from one town to another within India is now illegal for foreigners. Checks are made at airports and border areas.

Used objects are so loaded with allusion and so seductive that they are the downfall of many who imagine that in using a relatively new technique they are doing something extreme. In reality they are connecting agglomerations which look like diaries of mad housewives. Few understand that because of the medium's very nature one has to be particularly fastidious. But Moe's content, like Schwitters', Cornell's and Man Ray's, is pure. The objects have spoken to him and he manipulates them gently so that they may speak to us.

Antonio Tapies, Toninelli, 86 Piazza di Spagna, Rome, until Dec. 24.

Older paintings by the Catalan master and recent collages again underline his progress from somber poise to a marvelous throw-

away elegance. Wispes of straw, a pencil dangling over a slate, old book covers, scribbles, drips exhibit a wit which is never as casual as it seems. But there are too few of his new things and their looks are spoiled by tasteless framing which contradicts their free spirit.

Mario Molli, Primo Piano, 32 Via Vittoria, Rome, through December.

Molli's taste is infallible. His abstract canvases are relief, with their slightly raised shapes made out of a cement paste combed with parallel lines to make fine patterns. Rounds and oblongs are neatly balanced. The white surfaces on white are his own, and the juicy slate grays on white too are handsome. Inkless etchings in fine raised runes are sparkling and particularly accomplished.

Vito Accardi, Attico, 41 Via del Paradiso, Rome.

In Art News, a critic wrote that Accardi, an Italo-American, "lay hidden beneath... a plywood false floor... intending words of love to the woman walking over him, masochizing and moaning into a microphone" and went on to explain that he used "the spoken word, the context and the physicality of his presence in tandem with intense psychological pressures to generate a structure a host of emotions in his viewer-listener." The occasion for the remarks was a show at the Sonnabend Gallery in New York in March. At the Attico Gallery in Rome this month, at first I saw only a few visitors and gas beaters and heard a tape of garbled English and Italian words. Then, following the glances of others, I discovered Accardi with his back to the room between a window and a curtain doing another basic act: He was continuously slapping his own face. My usually very alert dachshund noticed nothing.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

Paris

Small Tapestries, La Demence, 6 Place Saint-Sulpice, Paris 6, to Jan. 13.

This gallery is exclusively devoted to modern tapestry and this exhibition presents small format works by 30 artists with extremely varied aesthetic and technical preferences. Among them Dequin and Grau Gariga who are known for their work in this line, and also painters such as Ubal, Frascino, Felto and Sonia Delaunay.

Teresa Bysewicz, Galerie Lambert, 14 Rue Saint-Louis-en-l'Île, Paris 4, to Jan. 6.

Polish artist Teresa Bysewicz also works with textiles, but her craft is stitching and her works have an unusual force for this sort of medium. A recurrent theme is that of a head dealt with in a way that is reminiscent

of "art brut" and of surrealism although the idiom is personal. Both color and material are sensitively used.

XXXth and XXth-Century Masters, Galerie "18", 18 Rue de Miromesnil, Paris 8, to Dec. 31.

This gallery has a broad selection of works by some of the good but less well known painters of the 18th century (such as Régulier, who worked at St. Tropez, Rosa Bonheur, Steinlen, Valtat) and also more famous names such as Degas, Toulouse-Lautrec, Boudin, Utrillo. I find the choice among what the French rather nicely refer to as "petits-maitres" more interesting than that of the greater names—which is understandable.

Anita Tullio, Galerie Beno d'Incelli, 43 Rue de Miromesnil, Paris 8, to Jan. 5.

Unusual works, dishes and vases, by an Italian ceramist, that have the organic and baroque quality of art nouveau without the arbitrary mannerism of that style. The works are shaped by hand, not thrown, and also include flowerlike chalices and heavily cracked orbs.

Etienne Delessert, Galerie Delpire, 13 Rue de l'Abbaye, Paris 6, to Jan. 15.

Delessert has illustrated a number of children's books in a style that I find slightly nightmarish and obsessive. The exhibition is devoted to his work but there is also a selection of books by other illustrators, including André François's delightful book about the crocodile, which offer interesting points of comparison.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

Brussels

Le Parc, Light Sculpture and Collages, Galerie Françoise Mayer, 8 Rue du Monastère, Brussels.

Two distinct phases of Le

Parc's work are shown: collages of brightly colored strips placed horizontally parallel or in diminishing circles and light sculptures, screened off from the front part of the gallery by a black curtain to gain their full effect from a dark background. His kinetics mingle light play and mobiles: silvery aluminum disks are threaded to dangle vertically on a dark gray board, lit by two light bulbs. The slight movements of the disks create a perpetual motion effect of enlarged shadows behind them. Across one wall, floor-to-ceiling bars of light are sent hurrying past each other like a crowd scene on speeded-up movie film shown by concealed projectors.

Nancy Raeburn, Le 136 Restaurant, 136 Rue Stevin, Brussels.

A young American artist from the island of Myconos shows her paintings round the walls of a restaurant, near the Common Market headquarters. The works, warmly patterned simple scenes of Greek interiors, mats and bed-covers in bands of bright color, plain square tables, wooden chairs: portraits of island inhabitants; one indie ink drawing of an old blind man, landscapes with an occasional white unicorn intruding, are expressionist in mood. The lines curve and flow in a rhythm reminiscent of Van Gogh. Without gimmicks of flamboyance, it's quiet work of considerable promise.

Roy Adzak, Molded sculptures, Galerie Fred Lenzsenberg, 402, Avenue Louise.

This English artist's work is the reverse side of a George Segal plaster creation. Roy Adzak takes a mold of his subject—human, fish, bottle, fruit—but uses only the indented impression of form that results. Extraneous details that detract from pure form, such as hair, fish scales and leaves, are eradicated in his final, worked-over version, which the artist calls "negatives." Mostly in white, some with gray, tan or turquoise background, there are full-sized bodies, male and female, wall panels set with neat rows of fish scales, compositions of bottles and fruit, archaic heads. Occasionally, by a strange trick of vision, the concave bodies become convex for a brief moment.

Marian Kruczek, Stefanis Uwina, Galerie Van Reden, 12, Rue Coppens, Brussels.

A newly opened gallery in this silt of a street behind the Place du Grand Sablon shows original work by two very different artists. Kruczek is a Pole who evokes East European folklore and folk art in his very contemporary assemblages of mundane objects into sculptural constructions. Sissors, buttons, glass marbles, screws, pearls, shells, replicas of tiny animals and even the ubiquitous Mannekin Pis, are embedded in liquid cement, treated after hardening to look like leather or wood, and hung as wall panels. Patterns are complex, decorative, planned. The final effect generally resembles some kind of strange insect life, since he often adds antennae and ethereal wings of colored wool threads draped with light silvery chains. The sculptures are made up of equally everyday objects, hammers, pliers, a boat rudder, sewing-machine base, vacuum-cleaner brush, bolted and welded together into weirdly imaginative animals and insects.

—RONA DOBSON.

It's the tropic sun sinking over Montego Bay...

It's Tia Maria, the coffee liqueur.



ART EXHIBITIONS

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Marlborough London Marlborough Fine Art Ltd. 39 Old Bond Street, W.1. Sidney Nolan Until 13 January 1973 Daily 10-5.30. Sat. 10-12.30.	Marlborough London Marlborough Graphics Ltd. 17/18 Old Bond Street, W.1. Graphics by Gallery Artists Including new prints by Gerd Wimmer Daily 10-5.30. Sat. 10-12.30.	Marlborough Rome Marlborough Galleria d'Arte Via Gregoriana 5 Masters of the 19th and 20th Centuries Until 31 January 1973 Daily 9-4. 4-7.4. Monday morning closed.	Marlborough Zürich Marlborough Galerie AG Vilfastrasse 10 Kurt Schwitters Until 27 January 1973 Daily 10-6. Sat. 10-4.
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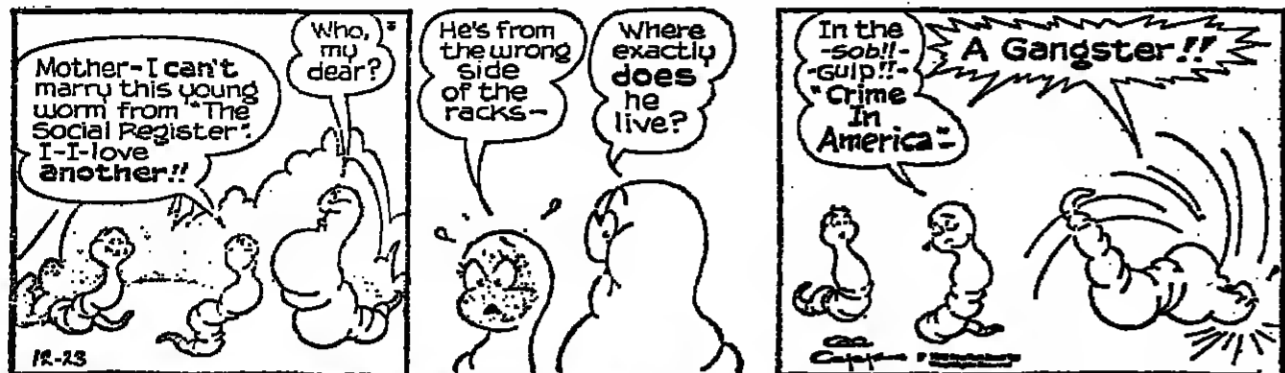
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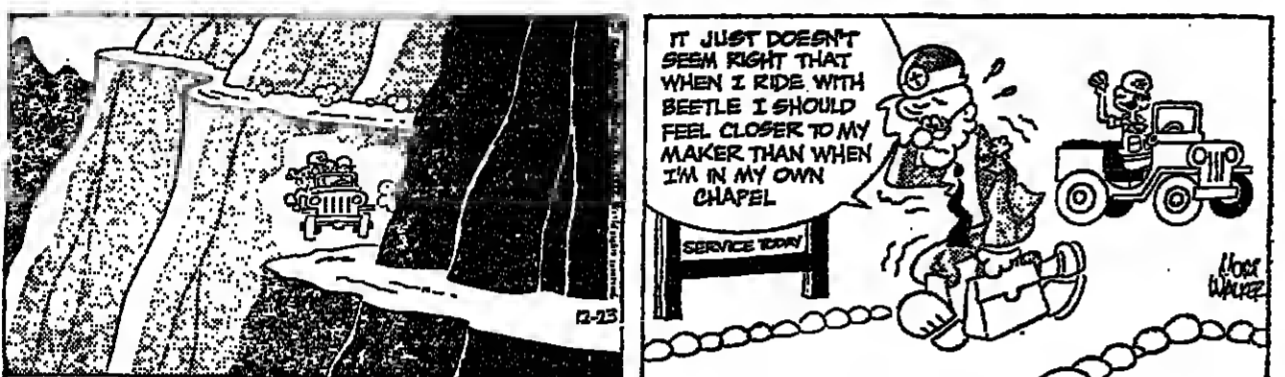
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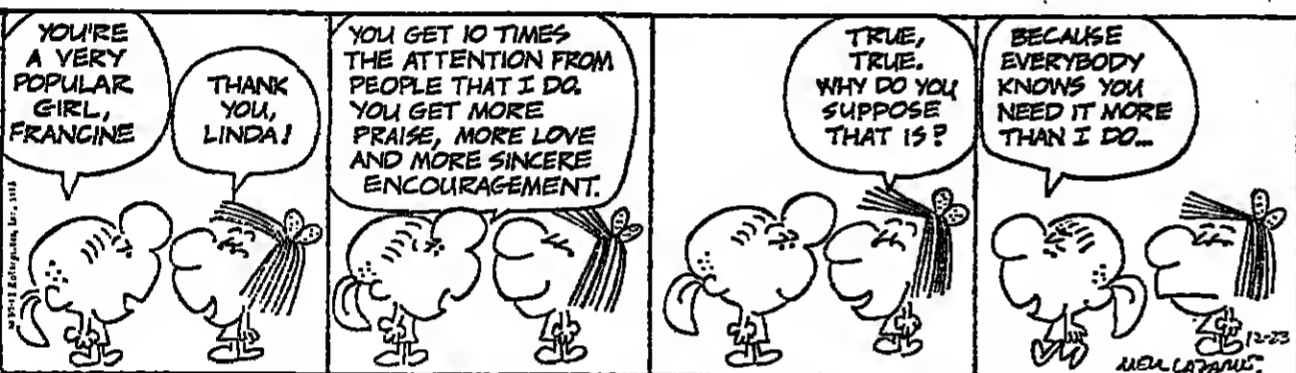
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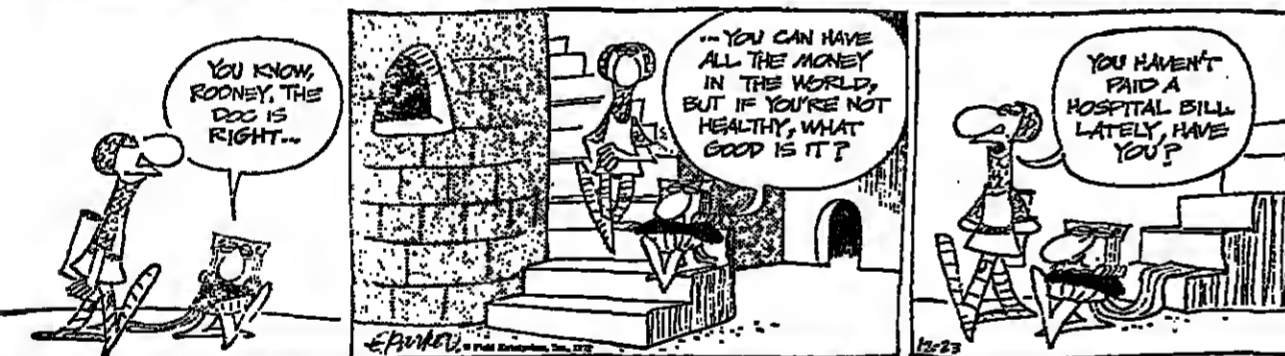
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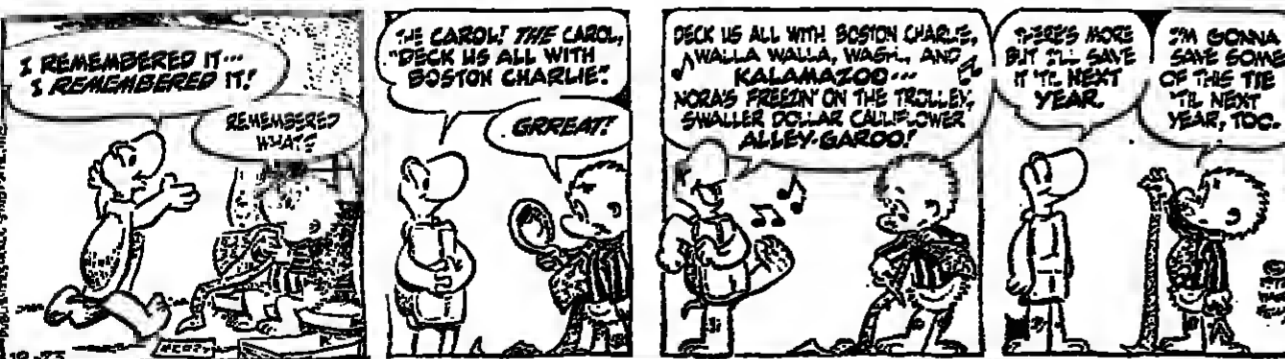
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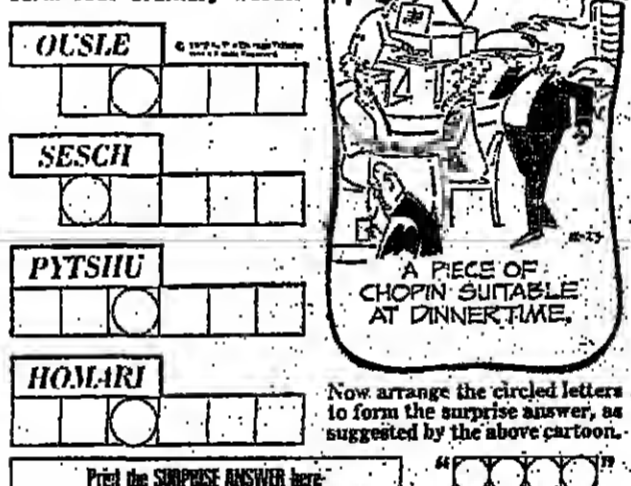


DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumble: WALTZ STROKE THIRTY, PILLAR
 Answer: A figure in the middle of a figure—THE WAIST

- ACROSS
1. Rousing for one
 2. Former members
 3. Daring
 4. Slender
 5. Rousing city
 6. Love device
 7. Last word of the Bible
 8. Outside frets
 9. Post
 10. Omar
 11. Intellect
 12. Brown
 13. Wisconsin city
 14. Monk
 15. Orange
 16. Description
 17. O. T. book
 18. Fast
 19. Kind of flight
 20. Words from a Polish card
 21. Kind of scene
 22. Composer of "Rhapsody"
 23. Forwards
 24. Advance
 25. Letter
 26. In the direction of
 27. Word with in or out
 28. Nabobs
 29. Florida city, formerly
 30. Capital feature
 31. Word with in or out
 32. President of Italy
 33. Anthony, in person
 34. French city
 35. Foster
 36. Type of job
 37. Charles Wesley
 38. "Exodus" here
 39. Paint thinner
 40. German city
 41. N. W. flower
 42. Lombard
 43. Fall of prickles
 44. Chicago sign
 45. Chain flies
 46. Otello's emotion
 47. Ring
 48. Was a deputy for
 49. Cruise port
 50. Words by Charles Wesley
 51. Magnificent
 52. Past
 53. Gork agency
 54. Theatrical goal
 55. Note
 56. On a small scale
 57. Vague
 58. City on the Arno
 59. Big Ten team
 60. Sully
 61. S. A. country
 62. With it
 63. Into...
 64. Yaka
 65. Scenic
 66. 13th
 67. Moola
 68. French social affairs
 69. Egg
 70. Words by J. B. Wicks
 71. Farther
 72. Dickens's alias
 73. Brazen
 74. Bards
 75. Truss
 76. Indian group
 77. Thale
 78. Military address
 79. Place had same
 80. Name writing
 81. Ship's adverb
 82. Actor's name
 83. Beldadonna
 84. Trace
 85. Broken letter
 86. Direction
 87. Pith largest
 88. U.S. foundation
 89. Noddy's eldest
 90. Stoddard
 91. Cate d'
 92. Actor Robert
 93. Sured
 94. Book final in law
 95. Japanese village
 96. Tria
 97. Roman god
 98. Cypriote fish

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

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93. Sured
94. Book final in law
95. Japanese village
96. Tria
97. Roman god
98. Cypriote fish

BOOKS

ALL CREATURES GREAT AND SMALL
 By James Herriot. St. Martin's Press. 442 pp. \$7.95

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

IT'S so easy to forget what a satisfying thing ordinary life can be. When it exists, people seem to take it for granted; instead of shouting it to the heavens. You would think it would find its way into fiction—surely, novelists must have noticed its joys, as a hungry man with his nose pressed to a bakery window—but ordinary life just about disappeared from fiction somewhere in the 19th century. Dickens could bring tears of satisfaction to your eyes with the placement of a bay window in a room or a pub; anyone who has ever read Tolstoy will feel a permanent nostalgia for small towns and plain people. Even as late as Hardy, it was possible that life in the countryside could be described with a certain logic, rightness, from its characters' inherent qualities. When all was right with the world, these men knew, it was as cozy as a four-poster bed with a fire in the grate. It is surprising to discover on the contrary with the modern novel. There's a beautiful sentence in Saul Bellow's "Humboldt" that perfectly sums it up. Near the beginning of the book, he describes the particular beauty of a sunset as seen through the smoke of a cigarette in New York. Which by the way, certainly should not be taken as a criticism of Bellow. He is commenting with his own witness on what we've come to.

Now and then in a memoir—a sort of halfway ground between fact and fiction—because the facts are all now and then, you can see the ordinary in all its unheroic splendor. A year or so ago, Sir Julian Huxley published an autobiographical volume in which that great man could be seen climbing the towers of his ancient college, for sport, in the middle of the night. There was another lovely scene too, in which he was observing the behavior of frogs in a pond and for some reason inherent in his research, his young wife had to prevent the frogs who were in season, from mating.

James Herriot, a British veterinary surgeon, is one of those rare men who know how to appreciate the ordinary. He reminds one of T. S. Lawrence's remark that he would never drink anything but water because he didn't want to spoil his taste for it. The ordinary bubbles as a cool and musical fountain in the Yorkshire hills where Herriot went as a young veterinarian's assistant just out of college in 1937. The way he describes it seems so pleasantly familiar, the people even the animals in his pages are so well different, not like life but large as life. They are not slanted by unimaginable perspective. They belong to a time when we had not yet come to see man as a colossal ant-demon.

Herriot is a natural storyteller because he is tremendously interested in everything and manages to invest his stories with that interest. When he is in a drafty byre in the wee hours of a freezing night, lying stripped from the waist up on a cold stone floor with his bare arm reaching as far as it will go inside a cow whose calf is stuck in a transverse position—we are there with him. We share his satisfaction, too, as his numbered hand finally gets a purchase on the calf and pulls it right. We taste the hot tea, the eggs and bacon, the grateful farmer's wife gives him when the calf is safely sucking.

In the Yorkshire hills in 1937, things as they were, as the post said, had not yet been destroyed. The tractor had not replaced the horse and men still felt that they too were creatures of the land. Custom continued to rear its heavy head, and the author enjoyed it with all his heart, as he paused between removing a wire from a cow's throat and a cyst stone with pleasure at "the ragged miles of moorland rolling away, dipping and rising over the flat fell-top."

There's a comedy and fine old-fashioned tear-jerking too in his tales. Filling in for an elderly, ill-favored veterinarian who was ill, the author finds himself called out at night to remove a bone from a dog's throat for a Mrs. Mallard. He is met at the door by a voluptuous blonde of a certain age, heavily perfumed and wearing an evening gown. "Body and Soul" is played softly on the phonograph, the lights are low, the sofa is pulled close to the fire. Mrs. Mallard is surprised to see the young assistant. Fiddling with the earring, she comprehends the situation long before he does and calls in her perfectly sound dog.

A dried old woman with several animals asks the author whether she will ever see her dear four-footed friends again. She has been assured that animals have no souls and cannot reconcile herself to a separation in the hereafter. "Is it true?" she asked the young veterinarian. "You've been to school, and you must know." "Of course I know," he replies. "They teach us vets all about animals' souls." "That is what you really believe?" The old woman persists, looking at him with steady gaze. At the crucial moment, he can't carry off the souls, but he relieves the situation as well as any man could. "Wherever you are going," he says, "they are going too."

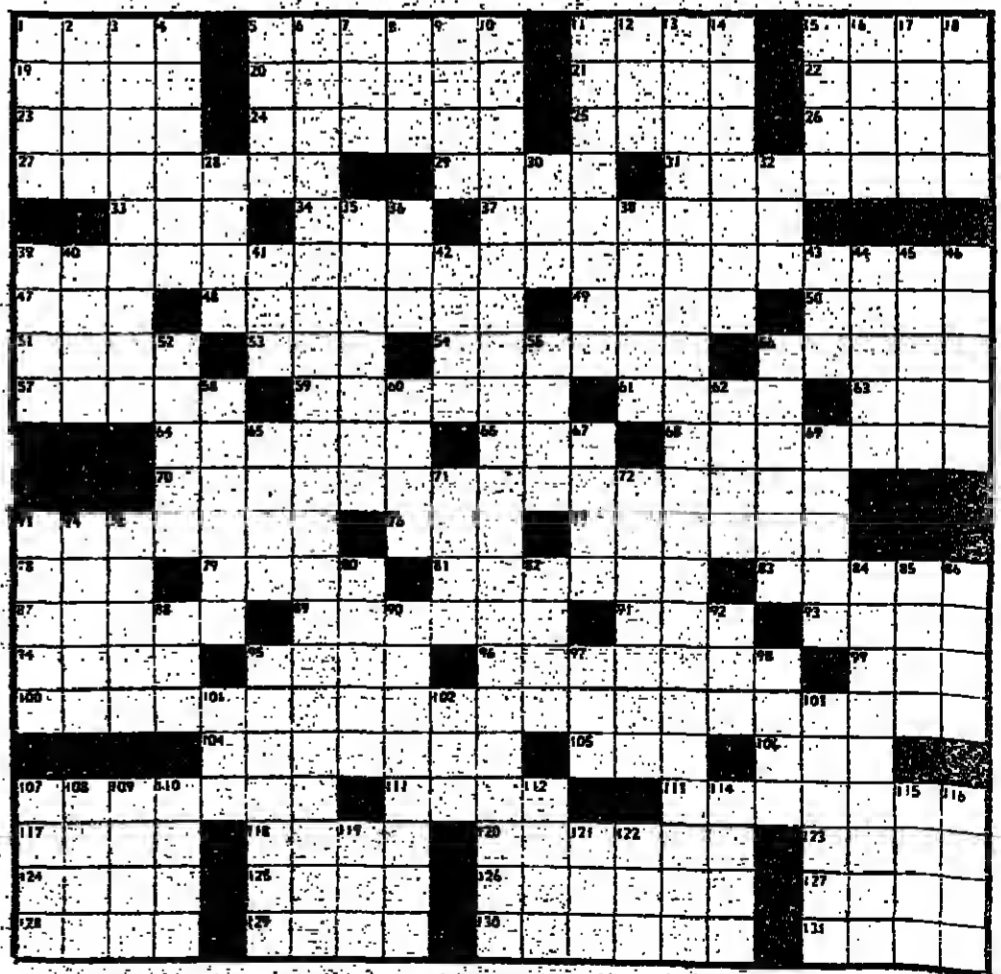
It's no secret that people often reveal themselves with their animals more readily than with one another. In fact, this probably is enough to give pause to a philosopher. But Herriot has lain on too many cold stone floors, has reached a trio too many horses' croups, or pigs' hindquarters to make a proper philosopher. He's a veterinarian, that's what he is, and when his right arm is free, he's a helluva writer as well.

Mr. Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

HOLIDAY LINES—By Anne Fox



DOWN

1. Low
2. Prime
3. Super
4. Dollar stamp
5. Fragmentary
6. Thank
7. Bear
8. Catch
9. Thin
10. Military address
11. Place had same
12. Name writing
13. Ship's adverb
14. Actor's name
15. Beldadonna
16. Trace
17. Broken letter
18. Direction
19. Pith largest
20. U.S. foundation
21. Noddy's eldest
22. Stoddard
23. Cate d'
24. Actor Robert
25. Sured
26. Book final in law
27. Japanese village
28. Tria
29. Roman god
30. Cypriote fish

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